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THE NONCONFORMIST

Cornelius Rufus Nelson
25 Bowes Street
Fleet Street

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 805.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1861.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 6d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—Novel and interesting Entertainment. Harps and Bands of all nations, with pictorial, vocal, and instrumental effects, given by Mr. FREDERICK CHATFIELD, assisted by Miss PALMER LILLE. Engagement of Mr. George Buckland, with an entirely original entertainment, entitled "Graves and Gays, scenes and incidents from English history. Up, and Down, or Grottoes from Daily Life, shown by dissolving views, by Mr. Lenox Horne, with the other entertainments. Open morning and evening. Admission is. J. S. PHENE, Managing Director. Polytechnic Institution (Limited), 309, Regent-street.

FALCON-SQUARE CHAPEL, ALDERS-GATE-STREET.

By Request, Mr. L. WHITEHEAD, of the Lecture Hall, Chatham, who has recently given, under the Special Patronage of Capt. Sir F. Leopold M'Clintock, and Capt. A. T. Young, a **COMPLETE NARRATIVE** of the **Voyage** of the **SCHOONER-YACHT "FOX,"** and **Discovery** of the **Route** of **Sir John Franklin,** will repeat his **NARRATIVE** at the **Falcon-Square Chapel,** on **TUESDAY,** April 9, 1861.

The subject will be illustrated by large Maps, and a series of **MAGNIFICENT PANORAMIC DISSENGING VIEWS.**

One of the Crew of the "Fox" will appear in his Arctic Travelling Dress, and will show their method of resting in a Snow-Hut for the night, enveloped in a large Fox-Skin.

The Rev. J. S. HALL will take the Chair at Eight o'clock.

Tickets, Is. each, may be obtained at the Chapel-Doors on the evening of the Lecture.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"**MR. WHITEHEAD'S LECTURE AND PARADE.**—The various exhibitions in aid of a North Polar Fund, and other objects of the lecture and sermonised by Mr. John Franklin, were all interesting, and in the estimation of the North Polar Admirals, subjects of reverent, instructive, and instructive contemplation. A lecture, however, upon the series of Arctic lectures, was delivered at the Town-Hall by Mr. Whitehead, on Saturday evening, and all who have heard or seen him, will be struck by the clearness and beauty of his illustrations, and we feel sorry that he has not favoured the public with a further repetition of his lecture, or rather "narrative." The author of the "Fox," and his "Narrative" of the fate of Sir John Franklin and his crew, is a man of high scientific attainments, and a clear, forcible, and interesting writer. His narrative is a valuable addition to the series of skin Arctic travelling dress, and the method of resting for the night in the snow-hut enveloped in the large Fox-skin.

The Rev. J. S. HALL, in his "Arctic Travelling Dress," and "method of resting for the night in the snow-hut enveloped in the large Fox-skin," is a man of great personal interest, and his "Narrative" of the fate of Sir John Franklin and his crew, is a man of high scientific attainments, and a clear, forcible, and interesting writer. His narrative is a valuable addition to the series of skin Arctic travelling dress, and the method of resting for the night in the snow-hut enveloped in the large Fox-skin.

S U R R E Y M I S S I O N.
The SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING will be held on **TUESDAY** next, April 9th, at Rev. W. P. TIDDY'S CHAPEL, CAMDEN-NEW-ROAD.

The Annual Sermon will be preached by Rev. ROBERT PEGUERSON, LL.D., of St. John's-wood, at Twelve o'clock noon.

The Public Meeting in the evening: the Chair will be taken at 6.30 p.m.

Refreshments between Services as usual.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

The Public are respectfully informed that the only Deposits with which the Society has any connexion in or about London, or where all the Publications of the Society can be obtained, are at: Fleet-street-row; 58, 59, Paul's Churchyard; and 104, Finsbury.

G. H. DAVIS, LL.D., Secretary.

R. JONES, Depositary.

BRITISH SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL among the JEWS.

No. 1, Crescent-place, Blackfriars, E.C.
The ANNUAL SERMON will be preached in SURREY CHAPEL on TUESDAY Evening, April 9th, by the Rev. W. MORLEY PUNSHON.

The Service to commence at Seven o'clock.

CONGREGATIONAL PASTORS INSURANCE AID SOCIETY.

The EIGHTEENTH ANNIVERSARY will be held at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, BLOMFIELD-STREET, on **MONDAY**, April 9th.

The Chair will be taken by EDWARD SWAINE, Esq.

President, at Six o'clock precisely.

The tea and coffee provided previously.

H. BROMLEY,

THE APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.

The Rev. THEO. DAWSON very gratefully to thank those kind friends through whose votes and interest his son became a successful candidate at the election on the 26th inst.

Hungerford, March 27, 1861.

WILLIAM SCHOLEFIELD, Chairman.

CHARLES CURLING, Treasurer.

N. T. LANGRIDGE, Secretary.

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CHARLES JAMES ROWE, Assistant-Secretary.

N.B.—The Drawing for Prizes will positively take place on
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City Branch, 58, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

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There are at present upwards of two hundred pensioners on the
funds, but it is the anxious desire of the Committee to raise
this number to one thousand before the close of 1861. There
are several thousands of utterly destitute blind persons in this
country, who, from other afflictions in addition to their blindness,
or from having lost their sight late in life, are quite
unable to earn their daily bread; it is on behalf of such as
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The mode of administering relief is by pensions of Half-a-Crown per week, or by temporary relief of £1. or £1. 6d. per
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Society is anxious of extending relief, regardless of creed or
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DONATIONS or SUBSCRIPTIONS of a Guinea and upwards will
be acknowledged monthly in the "Nonconformist," and also in
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Reports and all information may be obtained on application
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ark, 124, John-street, Stepney, E.; Mr. Watson, 3, Bar
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Further particulars may be obtained by application to the
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The School will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the 9th April, for
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o'clock. The hours of attendance are from a Quarter-past
Nine to Three-quarters past Three. The afternoons of Wednesdays and Saturdays are devoted exclusively to drawing. Fee
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The subjects taught are Reading, Writing, the English,
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and for extra fees, Gymnastics and Fencing. Prospectuses and
further particulars may be obtained at the office of the
College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

March 28th, 1861.

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Five minutes' walk from the Crystal Palace, to which building

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Twenty Years.

The training is especially adapted to prepare Pupils for
Mercantile pursuits, including Latin, French, Drawing, Music,
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Exhibition of 1851. See report of "London Illustrated News."
References may be made to the Rev. Dr. Hoby, Twickenham;
Rev. J. Doxsey, Edmonton; Rev. C. Vince, Birmingham; Rev.
P. Cornford, Luton; Rev. W. Monk, M.A., Cambridge; W.
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Terms, inclusive, Twenty-two Guineas per annum under
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William Betts, Esq. | Frederic Mildred, Esq.
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William Bramston, Esq. (Account and Minute Secretary).

Major-General Henry Goodwyn (Bengal Engineers).

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W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 805.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1861.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 6d.
STAMPED 6d.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE BURIAL OF DISSENTERS' BILL.

OUR readers were duly informed of the introduction into the House of Commons of Sir Morton Peto's Bill for legalising the performance of a burial service in parochial churchyards by other than ministers of the Church of England. We also gave *in extenso* the speech of the hon. Baronet on asking the leave of the House to bring in his measure. If we have refrained until now from urging our friends to pave the way for its second reading on the 24th inst., it was from no lack of interest in the success of the measure, the simple but admirable provisions of which have our entire concurrence. On the contrary, we have kept silence thus far, only because anything like zealous support on our part, would very probably have roused a suspicion that Sir Morton was merely acting on behalf of the Liberation Society, which, it is well known, had already taken some steps in the same direction, and with a view to the same object. Now, the truth is, that the hon. member for Finsbury has brought forward this question on his own responsibility exclusively. He neither consulted the Liberation Society, nor informed them of his intention. He saw the necessity of some such measure, probably, in the insults to which members of his own denomination are specially exposed; but whilst legislating with a view to their relief, he was careful to make that relief as general as possible. Accordingly, he has brought in a measure the value of which all Dissenters, including Wesleyan Methodists, will be prompt to recognise, and for doing so, we tender him our heartiest thanks.

Yet, even now, after the principle of the measure has received the sanction of the *Record*, and been warmly supported by the Liberal Press, we are almost afraid of saying what we think and feel in its favour. Churchmen have become so scared by the energy and political success of the Liberation Society in which we are known to take the liveliest interest, that the merits or demerits of a measure instantly assume quite another aspect in their eyes when it is supposed that it is indebted to that organisation for its parentage. Two years ago, it will be remembered, the Earl of Derby announced his determination to oppose any Bill, small or great, which originated in that quarter—and scarcely a month ago, Lord Chelmsford, avowedly guided by the same statesmanlike policy, procured the rejection of Mr. Hadfield's Qualification for Offices Bill. We have no desire to furnish these and similar men with a pretext for opposing Sir Morton Peto's measure. We have not the least hesitation, therefore, in telling our opponents that the Liberation Society has had nothing whatever to do with the Bill, nor in assuring our friends that it is not a whit the less desirable on that account. In no better hands could the measure have been put—to no hands could a better measure have

been confided. Such help as we can give, therefore, we give simply because we approve of both the measure and the man—and if he can succeed in pushing it through Parliament, none care less than we shall that the credit of it will not belong to the Liberation Society.

The Bill is extremely simple, but quite effective of its object. It provides for the burial in parochial churchyards of all unbaptized persons, and all Nonconformists, without the use of the burial service in the Prayer-book. It legalises the appointment by the executors or relations of the deceased, of "any person not being a clergyman" to conduct a burial service, these terms being used to extend the right to Quakers as well as Dissenting ministers. It enacts that notice shall be given, in all cases in which the right conferred by this Bill shall be exercised, to the clergyman of the parish, with whom it leaves the authority of fixing a convenient time for the interment, and it secures to him payment of all fees legally due and claimable. Such, in its main features, is Sir Morton Peto's Bill. He could hardly have asked less—we could hardly desire more.

The measure, we understand, is to be stoutly withheld by the Conservatives on its second reading—so that fear of the Liberation Society is not the only motive which actuates them in their opposition to ecclesiastical reforms. It will remove from Dissenters one badge of inferiority—that is reason enough for hostility were every other reason absent. To some Churchmen, it would seem to be a settled principle of ecclesiastical justice to make us pay, in common with others, for every parochial institution, and to exclude us from an equal participation of its advantages. Clerical monopoly is at the bottom of our present burial system—broken in upon, it is true, wherever public cemeteries are provided, but maintained in all its rigidity in our country churchyards. For our part, we wonder that the laity of England have so long endured the priestly tyranny which was imposed upon them in earlier and more bigoted times. They are beginning, at length, to be heartily sick of the usurpation—and unless it be promptly and sensibly relaxed, they will, in a very few years, effectually overturn it. The Conservatives cannot do a better thing for the Society which seems to be such a bugbear to them, than throw out this Bill. It is one in which those whom they are accustomed to distinguish as "religious Dissenters," and the whole body of the Wesleyan Methodists, take a special interest. They see nothing political in it—nothing, therefore, to provoke the determined opposition of a great political party. The rejection of the Bill, should it be rejected, will, perhaps, open their eyes to the true state of the case—and before long, it may be, the "religious Dissenters," including the Conference Methodists, will be driven to cast in their lot with their more political, as well as more politic, brethren.

We pray our friends to give Sir Morton Peto's measure their energetic support—to send up petitions in its favour—to communicate their wishes to their members—to help in all those ways in which they have been in the habit of aiding political or ecclesiastical objects of which they approve. We have only further to remind them that the time is short—they have barely three weeks in which to exert themselves. But three weeks will be sufficient, if they are thoroughly in earnest—and they know quite as well as we can tell them that no good thing can be expected without corresponding sacrifice. The best fruits of the earth do not drop into our mouths unasked. In the political as well as in the physical world, we are all under the sentence "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread."

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

The second reading of the Marriage Law Amendment Bill, brought into the House of Commons this session by Mr. Monckton Milnes, and read a first time without a division, stands for Wednesday,

the 17th of April, when we trust it may be carried by a larger majority than has ever before been the case. The House of Commons have affirmed the principle of the bill in thirty divisions, during four Parliaments; while the House of Lords have four times rejected it. The following table will, however, show that even in the House of Peers the opposition to the bill is becoming more feeble:

	1851.	1856.	1858.	1859.
The vote against the bill	50	43	46	49
The vote for the bill	16	19	22	39
Bishops against the bill	17	12	7	8
Bishops for the bill	1	—	—	4
Number of lay peers against	31	31	39	41
Majority against without the bishops	15	12	17	6

So that the majority of hereditary peers against the bill in 1859 was only six, while the Episcopal supporters of the measure had increased from one in 1851 to four in 1859.

We have several times expressed our belief that this absurd restriction on the law of marriage is retained merely as a symbol of Church authority, and against the sense of the great majority of the people of these realms. So flimsy and sophistical are the arguments that can be urged against marriage with a deceased wife's sister, that if a new marriage law were about to be passed, even its opponents must admit that none but a very small minority would think of advocating the restriction; and the feeling of the community is sufficiently shown by the fact that thousands of these marriages have taken place in spite of their illegality.

Since the first reading of the bill of Mr. Milnes the question has assumed a new aspect, in consequence of the decision in the House of Lords, on appeal, in the case of "Brook v. Brook," that all marriages of British born subjects with a deceased wife's sister, contracted on the continent, in countries where such marriages are allowed, are absolutely null and void, and the issue illegitimate. The decision of the Supreme Court of Appeal, however correct in point of law, only renders more urgent the necessity of legislative intervention, and that the bill for declaring these marriages legal should be supported by petitions out of doors. We are glad to observe that the Baptist Union have given recent expression to their views on the subject in some pithy resolutions which will be found elsewhere.

The plea that such marriages are unscriptural and immoral cannot be urged with any consistency by the House of Lords, for that very branch of the Legislature concurred in passing Lord Lyndhurst's Marriage Act in 1835, the sole object of which was to make legitimate the present Duke of Beaufort, whose father had married two sisters, nieces of the great duke. Thus by the law of the land that peer enjoys every privilege that an Englishman can enjoy, while the issue of similar marriages, differing only in the time they were contracted, are held to have no civil rights at all, tens of thousands of them being declared illegitimate. So gross an anomaly ought no longer to continue, and can only be removed by the passing of the bill now before Parliament.

CHURCH-RATES IN THE PARISHES.

The address of the Church-rate Abolition Committee on this subject has naturally excited considerable stir among the upholders of Church-rates. The Church Institution have published an "Easter Address to Members of the Church of England," which commences with congratulations on the late success (?) in the House of Commons, and ends by urging increased exertions: "The committee desire to express their earnest hope that the law of Church-rates may hereafter be placed on a more sure and satisfactory basis than that which it now occupies. In the meantime they earnestly entreat members of the Church of England to attend the Easter vestries of their parishes (to which the opponents of Church-rates are already summoned by the abolitionists) and

to support a proper provision for the repair of the church and the worship of Almighty God."

Mr. Knott, the Secretary of the Committee of Laymen, the other Church organisation, a gentleman whose zeal is worthy of a better cause, has at last been caught napping. He frankly confesses to the *Record* that the address of the Abolition Committee on rural contests, as published conspicuously in the *Times*, had long escaped his notice. As, however, he says, "The address itself is so extravagant in its requirements that, in common with the recent speech of Mr. Bright on the same subject, it needs only extended circulation in the parishes and in Parliament to secure the most determined counteraction," the Abolition Committee have reason to regret that they did not send Mr. Knott a copy of the address as soon as published in order to secure its "extended circulation." He makes up for lost time by recommending Churchmen and the parochial authorities to furnish themselves with No. 5 of the papers of the "Committee of Laymen," entitled, "Suggestions for maintaining the Church-rate." By so doing they "will find themselves armed with the best possible means of vindicating the law as it exists, and that in the most becoming and Christian manner." The Secretary of the Committee of Laymen affects to regard the Abolitionist address which he advertises in the *Times* as "extraordinary," but in the more congenial *Record* as "extraordinary and inflammatory," as a last shift of Political Dissenters "apparently rendered desperate by the redwood majority on the second reading of Sir John Trelawny's Bill," and is confident that Churchmen will not "quiescently consent to have the most cherished of our institutions and our entire parochial system trodden down at the call of a central organisation like that of the Liberation Society, or of the Committee of a Conference of Political Dissenters." From all this it is evident that the new policy of the Abolition Committee has excited no little alarm on the other side. The following information, in addition to that given in preceding numbers may satisfy the defenders of Church-rates that even before "the sacred season of Easter" "these parochial disturbers"—as Mr. Knott calls those who stand up against legal robbery—are actively at work:—

A RATE REFUSED.—At Ledbury, a rate for repairs, &c., estimated at 800*l.*, has been refused by a majority of ten.

RATE GRANTED.—At Horsham, the rate has been carried by a majority of sixty-one votes, but only fifteen voters. The opponents of the rate, however, report themselves as gaining ground.

A WISE RISOLVE.—At Sedbergh the rate has been well disposed of. The Dissenters are numerous, and the Church-people are desirous to maintain good feeling in the parish. Accordingly, it has been resolved, "that instead of a compulsory rate, the churchwardens be requested to raise the sum usually required by voluntary subscription."

AT KIMBOLTON an objection was taken to the churchwarden's accounts, on the ground that charges for visitation-fees, rent of engine-house, engineer, and vermin were illegal. The chairman, however, refused to take any notice of the objection, or even to enter it in the minute-book. Legal proceedings are likely to be taken.

CHURCH-RATE DEFEATED IN CUMBERLAND.—At All Hallows, Cumberland, the opponents of the rate have obtained a majority of nine.

TWO CHURCH-RATES REFUSED IN WALES.—At Melford, near Welshpool, a Church-rate has been refused by thirty-five to six; the votes being counted in the minority.—At Cerrig Cadarn, Breconshire, a rate has been defeated by a majority of fourteen.

HINGHAM.—DEATH FROM THE EFFECTS OF EXCITEMENT.—There has been an exciting Church-rate contest at Hingham, Norfolk, and one result of the dispute was of a solemn nature. After the meeting a party adjourned to the principal inn in the parish, and renewed the discussion with some warmth. One of the parties who took part in the conversation—a Mr. Bastum, a person somewhat advanced in years—addressed the party until he became quite exhausted, and wound up by observing, "I have more to say, gentlemen, but I have no wind." He then went to his seat, and almost immediately afterwards expired.

SYDENHAM.—CHURCH-RATES AND THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURT.—The churchwardens of St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, having taken a further step in endeavouring to enforce the payment of the Church-rate made last summer (the legality of which is disputed) by issuing a citation from the Ecclesiastical Court against Mr. Beall, one of those gentlemen whom they had previously summoned to the Greenwich Police-court, a meeting of the Anti-Church-rate Association was convened at the New Lecture Hall on Monday evening, with a view to take into consideration the present position of the matter in dispute, and to adopt such measures thereon as might be deemed desirable. There was a very large attendance on the occasion. The chair was occupied by G. J. Cockerell, Esq., who briefly explained the circumstances under which the meeting was called. Mr. G. Offor, jun., in the course of a statement, said that Mr. Beall had placed himself entirely in the hands of the committee, who had given him an indemnity against the costs. They

felt it was their duty to support Mr. Beall, who had been selected as the victim. They were determined to fight this battle out in the Ecclesiastical Court, and certain he was that the meeting would sanction that determination. (Hear.) Mr. Henry Mason moved the first resolution, as follows:—

That this meeting deplores the persecuting spirit which has prompted the churchwardens to commence proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Court for recovery of the illegal Church-rate, and in expressing its indignation pledges itself to support by every means in its power the defence of the gentleman selected for the attack.

The Rev. Mr. Bennett, rector of Froome Selwood, had written a pamphlet showing that Church-rates were not based on ancient law, and custom could not be relied upon to substantiate them. Mr. Mason then read extracts from the work in question, and then called attention to the triumphant manner in which the second reading of the bill for the abolition of Church-rates had passed the House of Commons, notwithstanding the strong party opposition which had been organised against it. Advocating the voluntary principle, he rejoiced in the scheme for building two churches—one at Lower Sydenham and the other at Upper Sydenham—upon the voluntary principle, and argued that the scheme would never have been propounded but for a strong reliance on it. Mr. George Bettason seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Chamberlain rose to propose the second resolution:—

That the Anti-Church-rate Association undertake the defence of Mr. Beall or any other ratepayer who may be attacked, and that a guarantee fund of 1,000*l.* be provided and placed at the disposal of the committee for legal and other necessary expenses. That 10 per cent. of the said fund be called up immediately: this meeting pledging itself to promote the formation of the guarantee fund by all possible means at its disposal.

If the litigation lasted four years, which was not at all improbable, that would be 25*l.* a year. Now, the inquiry arose, why did Mr. English and the churchwarden take all this trouble and pains and incur all this expense to obtain payment of this obnoxious rate? He was convinced himself it was nothing more than the principle of self-glorification. Having made the rate, they were determined, if possible, to make its opponents pay it. They could not bear to be defeated, and they were taking these steps as a salve to their vanity. (Hear.) Of all persons he could not conceive why they should have selected Mr. Beall. Why did they not take him, or their friend the secretary; or the "man on the hill"? (Laughter.) For himself he should have been delighted to have had the honour of being cited to the Ecclesiastical Court. Then why did they not take the railway company for their large sum instead of Mr. Beall for only 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*? There was some secret in that, and he should be glad if his friends could discover what it was. (Hear.) Mr. D. K. Forbes seconded the resolution. For himself he rejoiced that the churchwardens had selected Mr. Beall to proceed against. It was on their side the pursuing of a suicidal policy, and one that must be advantageous to the anti-Church-rate party. He urged on all present to unite in contributing funds for the purposes of the defence. It was a glorious cause in which to make sacrifices. Mr. Offor explained the progress which the guarantee fund had already made. The list was headed by their esteemed chairman with a subscription of 100*l.*, and several members of the committee had made up that sum to 380*l.* by setting their names down for 25*l.*, or 10*l.* each. He then distributed papers about the meeting in aid of the guarantee fund, and, we are told, with very successful results. Mr. T. A. Rochussen moved the third resolution. To guard against the making of another Church-rate—legal or not legal—in Sydenham, and the holding of the parish polls at hours when it was inconvenient for the working men, he advised the parishioners to elect Mr. Offor, jun., as churchwarden. He proposed a resolution, requesting him to offer himself for that office, and pledging the meeting to support him. Mr. Hill seconded the resolution. The Chairman, in putting the resolution, said it would be a good thing if the Episcopalians could be taught how the Church might be kept up without dipping their hands into the pockets of those who declined to avail themselves of that Church's ministrations. This resolution was also carried unanimously. Mr. Offor expressed his intention of complying with the resolution carried with such unanimity, and in response to a requisition which had been sent to him, signed by eighty-nine parishioners. He suggested to the present churchwardens to abandon their Church-rate and never attempt to make another, to abandon all the legal proceedings and attempts to recover the rate, and he would pledge himself to assist them in endeavouring to raise the necessary funds for the church by a voluntary effort. The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

NOT SO BAD FOR A BEGINNING.—Last week a vestry meeting was held at North Petherton, near Bridgwater, when a Church-rate of 3*d.* in the pound was proposed and negatived on a show of hands. A poll was demanded by the churchwardens, and after a severe contest the numbers were declared to be—for the rate, 209; against, 202. A scrutiny of the votes having been refused, a number of the ratepayers have determined *not to pay*. This is the first time a contest has taken place in this parish, but it will not be the last. In the parish of Woolavington, near Bridgwater, a rate has been refused.

BREAKING GROUND.—At Quarndon, a village about three miles from Derby, a gallant attempt has been made to throw off the burden of Church-rates. It is, we believe, the first attempt ever made in the parish, and was made under great disadvantages. The village is in the hands of three landowners, only one of whom, however, has taken any decided part in

the contest. Lord Scarsdale, who is in orders, and who occupied a family living till he came to the title, and whose steward is a Churchwarden, has, of course, used the considerable influence he exerts in favour of the rate. Still our friends have not only opposed the rate, but run the clerical party very close, sixty-seven voting for the rate and fifty-four against it, forty-four remaining neutral. This is a good beginning; and as almost all who could be induced to favour the rate were whipped up, the prospect is better still. There is some doubt now whether even the present rate is not illegal.

OBRIEN.—A correspondent writes:—"Though we were defeated last year by a large majority, we felt it to be our duty to show Mr. Gladstone and others that all the rural parishes are not content. Accordingly we gathered at the vestry to-day. Our opponents had been well 'whipped,' and outnumbered us two to one. After protests on our part, and on appeal to 'the law' on theirs, the estimate for the ensuing year was read, when an amendment was proposed that all the items, except those for the repair of the fabric and the care of the graveyard, should be at once expunged, and as this was negatived a poll was demanded and fixed for Monday next, April 8th."

THE REV. W. J. BENNETT'S PAMPHLET ON CHURCH-RATES.

The following is from a leading article in the *Inquirer*, which we quote all the more readily as the Editor of that journal has recently found himself obliged by the force of circumstances to abandon his predilections for a compromise of the Church-rate question:—

Great reforms almost invariably commence from the humblest beginnings, and pass through the successive stages of public indifference, interested opposition, gradual conversions, and popular approval, to their final triumph. We are witnessing a similar process in the Church-rate controversy. The voice of reason and justice is making itself gradually heard, even in the ranks of our inveterate opponents. It was not many years ago that even so liberal a Churchman as Mr. Conybeare, in an *Edinburgh Review* article, could cast unmeasured ridicule on the would-be martyrs, the greasy orators, and the miserable parochial squabbles of the Anti-Church-rate agitation. Now, the voice of reason and justice is making itself heard in the ranks of our adversaries. Cabinet ministers are drawn in almost against their will on the popular side; many who once thought the rate essential to the very existence of the Church of England now discover that that venerable establishment stands on a far safer foundation in the voluntary affection and zealous support of its own members. Church-rates are acknowledged by candid philosophical observers to be a source of weakness rather than strength, bringing disgrace upon the Establishment by the miserable squabbles and permanent alienations which the demand for this obnoxious impost engenders in every populous parish in the country, and placing its own members in the disadvantageous position not only of appearing less disposed than their Nonconformist brethren to support their own religious agencies, but of compelling those who are conscientiously opposed to the whole ecclesiastical system to contribute to a church from which they derive no religious advantages.

We have now an unexpected testimony to this effect, from no less a person than the Rev. W. J. Bennett, vicar of Froome Selwood, once so notorious for his Puseyite antics in the churches of St. Paul, Knightsbridge, and St. Barnabas, Pimlico. We, of course, widely differ from the views of ecclesiastical polity advocated, no doubt with perfect sincerity, by this gentleman; but the very sincerity and earnestness of his own convictions enable him to understand far better than the high-and-dry Churchmen of the Conybeare school the convictions of those who occupy a position diametrically opposed to his own. We have seldom met with a publication on any ecclesiastical subject so candid and discriminating, so just to opponents and enlightened in its views, as the little work which Mr. Bennett has just issued under the title of "Why Church-rates should be Abolished." It would make a capital anti-Church-rate pamphlet. It should be sown broad-cast over parishes where rates are still demanded, in defiance of the rights of Dissenters, and the repeatedly expressed will of the popular branch of the Legislature.

We may take this opportunity of informing our readers that copies of Mr. Bennett's pamphlet may be obtained through the book post, by sending eighteen stamps to "The Secretary, 2, Serjeants' inn, Fleet-street."

THE OUTWORKS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT.

(From the *Liberator*.)

The Qualification for Offices Bill has once more been thrown out by the Lords. Three times it has passed the Commons, only to be rejected by the Upper House. On the first occasion it dropped through by a mere accident. The second time it was rejected by a majority of 23; 44 peers voting against it, and only 21 for it. Lord Chelmsford then assigned, as one reason for his adverse vote, that it had passed the Commons without discussion. Well, this year there was both a debate and a discussion, but the bill has met with no better fate at the hands of the Peers, save that the hostile majority has been reduced from 23 to 11, 38 peers voting for the second reading, and 49 against it.

The bill, as most of our readers are aware, is a very modest one. The object at which it aims is simply the removal of a remnant of intolerance which still clings to the Statute Book. By the 9th Geo. IV. c. 17, it is enacted that municipal officers, magistrates, and all persons holding offices of trust under the Crown, shall "solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of God, declare on the true faith of a Christian," that they will not exercise their authority in any way to the detriment of the Established Church; and that in the event of any one of them thus abusing the power and influence of his office his

appointment shall be "wholly void." Looked at simply as it stands, and supposing it to be absolutely binding on all official persons, it is obvious that this declaration can be no real protection to the Church, since its terms are so vague as to impose no check on the unscrupulous. It is obvious, too, that the declaration is as unnecessary as it is ineffective for any end of good. The offence at which it is aimed is already within the scope of law; any official perverting his influence to the injury of the Church commits an illegal act, and may be safely left to the ordinary tribunals. But it would be altogether a mistake to suppose that all who take office also take this declaration. Not one-tenth of them do, the Duke of Newcastle being witness. And, to make the whole matter more absurd, it is just those who really have the power to "injure or weaken the Church as by law established," who are exempted. None of the highest functionaries, military, naval, judicial, ministerial, need subscribe it: they hardly ever do, an act being passed every year to indemnify them for the omission. In practice it binds not those to whom *imperial* interests are entrusted, but only those who discharge *local* trusts, as, for instance, municipal officers; and, whatever may have been the plausibility of forcing them to subscribe it when corporations held Church patronage, now that their advowsons are sold by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners—*vide 5 and 6 William IV.*—and prior to the sale the vacancy is filled up by the bishop of the diocese, is it not the barest absurdity that these men, even though they be sinners above all officials, should be selected to bear the burden of this test? The law itself, as we have seen, is not worth much to the Church; but, by the perverse ingenuity of its administration, its value is made nothing, and less than nothing, and altogether vanity.

Why, then, do the Lord temporal and spiritual—why do even the evangelical bishops stickle for it? The answer is, because its seeming purport is not its real purport, nor its seeming value its real value, in the eyes of the defenders of the Church. Lord Chelmsford has let the secret out. In the debate of last year he said, "The object which Sir Robert Peel had in view was not to guard against aggression so much as to obtain from every Dissenter, on his admission to office, a record and acknowledgment of the predominance of the Established Church." And, enlarging on the same text this year, his lordship said—

That at the time the repeal of the Test and Corporation Act was proposed there was a very general apprehension that by the admission of Dissenters to offices the Established Church might be endangered; and it was to facilitate the passing of that bill that the declaration which it was now proposed to abolish, framed by Sir R. Peel, as he himself said, "for the security of the predominance of the Established Church," was assented to by Lord John Russell. If that declaration had not been admitted, probably the bill for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Act would not have passed; and therefore it was not unfair to urge upon Dissenters that, having obtained a benefit with a condition annexed, they now sought to reject the condition and to retain the benefit. This, then, is the motive for the obstructive policy of the House of Lords. The demand of Mr. Hadfield's bill is so manifestly an equitable one that they cannot raise the cry of "The Church in danger," and so they insolently and cynically avow their resolve to enforce an admission of inferiority from every Dissenter who is raised to office by the votes of his fellow-citizens. Let him be thankful for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Act, and not "ask for more"; that would be to violate the "condition" of the "benefit" he has already received! Churchmen, it seems, may make void the law which they themselves have passed—the annual "indemnity" to wit—but Dissenters must not only keep the law imposed upon them, but also take with humble gratitude the "benefit" it confers, and hold in due respect every "condition" it involves! As, however, we do not ask for benefits, but rights, and do not mean that any Church shall be in a position to patronise other Churches and confer benefits upon them, the lecture of the noble lord falls somewhat beside the mark.

But let us hear his lordship out. He has discovered the existence of "the Liberation Society," and that its "avowed object" is "the severance of Church and State." We have not only been mentioned, but "admired" in the House of Lords, and that is something, though the admiration extends only to our "candour." We, and Messrs. Miall, Morley and Bright, have spoken out so loud that even Lord Chelmsford has heard, and, hearing, thought there

could no longer be any doubt as to the object of the Dissenters. They had made no secret of their aim, and he owned that he admired them for their candour; but being thus forewarned they ought also to be forearmed. It might be that this was an assault upon a trifling outwork. But it might be that the outwork was the key to a strong position. At all events, considering the declared hostility of the Dissenters, he would never consent to remove any barrier, however feeble, which the Legislature had provided against their encroachments on the Established Church, and he, therefore, moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Lord Chelmsford's own figure condemns him. To maintain a "trifling outwork" and defend a "feeble barrier" is, according to all the laws of strategy, to endanger the citadel. If this "outwork" be the "key to a strong position" the garrison should not deem it a trifling or leave it a feeble one. Before this outpost we have, it is true, just suffered a defeat; but our readers will see that such a defeat may be better than many a victory. Nothing is more intolerable than injustice in trivial things, or than a feeble yet insolent denial of plain natural rights. If the Church intends to ally herself with such insolence and injustice, she will soon convince men that

no reform can be expected, no restriction removed, till she is deprived of that power which she wields to such inequitable ends and in so overweening a spirit. If she intends to intrench herself behind every such petty yet offensive outwork as this, the public indignation will soon gather a strength before which outposts and citadel will fall in a common and utter ruin.

THE CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION COMMITTEE.—Our readers will be glad to learn that 2,000l. out of the 3,000l. asked for the committee appointed by the conference at Freemasons' Hall has now been subscribed, and we hope the rest will be secured by the date of the third reading of the bill. Subscriptions may be remitted to Rev. N. T. Langridge, 2, Servants'-inn, Fleet-street, the secretary, and be made payable to Charles Curling, Esq., the treasurer.

THE METHODISTS AND CHURCH-RATES.—We have satisfaction in hearing that the signing of the Methodist protest against Church-rates still goes on well, and particularly among the members of the Conference body. Copies may be obtained by friends who can obtain signatures, together with a tract, "Are Methodists opposed to Church-rates?" by addressing the Rev. N. T. Langridge, 2, Servants'-inn, Fleet-street.

SECESSION FROM THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The Rev. Thomas Rawlinson, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, has left the Church of England for communion with the Church of Rome. Mr. Rawlinson was ordained in 1849, and was for a considerable period curate of St. Matthias, Stoke Newington, where ultra High Church practices have long prevailed. The first incumbent of this church (Mr. Pope) also left the Church of England for the Church of Rome.

THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.—A valued correspondent has called our attention to the unusual depression of the funds of our great religious societies just at the critical time (31st of March) when the accounts for the year are closed. We believe that we are correct in stating that this falling off in income, as compared with previous years, includes the Church Missionary, Pastoral Aid, London Jews, Colonial Church, and Irish Church Mission Societies, and we fear to conjecture how many others may be in the same case.—*Record.*

THE MARRIAGE LAW OF IRELAND.—A public meeting was held in Dublin on Monday night for the purpose of considering the above question. The Rev. Drs. Fitzpatrick, Urwick, and other clergymen took part in the proceedings. The following resolutions were adopted:—

That the existing state of the law regarding the celebration of marriages in Ireland affords great facilities for clandestine and improper marriages, which facilities ought to be immediately and effectually removed.

That the Irish Marriage Act of 1844 creates offensive and oppressive distinctions amongst different bodies of professing Christians, which distinctions being an invasion of the civil and religious liberties of many and large classes of her Majesty's subjects, ought to be immediately and totally abolished.

That there is greatly required a simple, uniform, and efficient system of registration of marriages to be strictly and impartially enforced on all persons; and that no satisfactory law for that object can be passed until the enactment for the celebration of marriage shall have been rendered simple, salutary, and impartial.

A petition to Parliament, founded upon the resolutions, was also adopted.

THE RELIGIOUS CENSUS IN IRELAND.—The *Dublin Evening Packet* says:—"The instructions for taking the census having made provision for the registering part of Churchmen and Dissenters, it will be necessary for the former to describe themselves as belonging to the 'Established Church,' while the Presbyterian is to go by that appellation, and all other sects and denominations are to take the name by which they are publicly known. It is manifestly desirable that the returns should be filled up with extreme care, not only as respects the distinction between Protestants and Romanists, but Churchmen and Dissenters also, inasmuch as a census which cannot be impeached will put an end to many idle sectarian boasts, and will furnish information that may be turned to highly practical uses." At the Methodist chapels a few days ago the congregations were enjoined to return the simple word "Methodist," in order that the strength of that body might be known without the chance of error among other particular sub-denominations.

THE "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS" AND THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—At first it really seemed that we were to have a set-off against this alarming heresy. Great is the moral power of union; and it was quite reassuring to see the Bishop of Exeter cheek by jowl with Dunelm, Cantab, and others, in fact the whole bench of bishops for the first time since there was a bench of bishops, of one mind in a matter so important. This unanimity, however, was delusive and short-lived. We do not expect any further exhibition of this dignified concord in this particular matter, but the one instance of unanimity will soon be drawn into precedent. We shall, before long, witness a rebellion of the common sense of England against this silly farce of a national church; and then, when we plead the enormous schism existing within that Church as a reason for the withdrawal of the Regal and Parliamentary sanction, we shall again behold the right rev. brotherhood solemnly protesting for the inviolability of the Church. In their view the Church means five millions sterling per annum, and they care comparatively little whether Ichabod be written over the godless shrines, so that the globe be well forced, and the tithes regularly commuted or punctually brought in. Of course it will require a few good shocks to make the

multitude aware of the hollow mockery and impious avarice of the whole system, but a few such shocks as that given by the "Essays and Reviews," will do more than several Anti-State-Church Associations.—*Notes Review.*

MORE EASTER DUES SUMMONSES.—OSSETT, NEAR WAKEFIELD.—During the past week the usual quiet village of Ossett has been disturbed by some twenty persons being summoned for the non-payment of Easter Dues. The summonses were served on Friday morning week. A few of the friends of the Liberation Society, on becoming acquainted with it, at once sent the bellman round calling a meeting the same evening at eight o'clock, to be held in the school-room of the Independent Chapel, Ossett Green. Notwithstanding the short notice there was a large attendance. Mr. William Saberton was called to the chair; and after spirited addresses from Mr. O. Ellis, Mr. J. C. Brook, and others, resolutions were passed condemnatory of Easter Dues, and a subscription was entered into to defend those who were summoned before the magistrates, and in case any had their goods sold to indemnify them from any loss. On Monday last seventeen appeared before the magistrates at Dewsbury, being defended by counsel. Fifteen out of the seventeen cases were dismissed, on account of some informality in the notices served previous to the issue of the summonses; two were ordered to pay the amount, which they refused to do, and are likely to refuse even to the selling of their goods. A second meeting was held on Monday evening in the Methodist Free School Room; the attendance was good; Mr. P. Ellis was called to the chair. The Rev. S. Oddie, independent minister, and many other friends, addressed the meeting. The result was that an Anti-Easter Dues Association was formed. Mr. J. C. Brook was at once chosen as secretary, Mr. Walter Saberton, treasurer, and a committee formed. About sixty entered their names as members; and pledge themselves never to pay the exaction. We think this is very fair for a beginning; and should there be a sale we have no doubt but a very large number more will join. The Dissenters of Ossett regard Easter Dues as far more objectionable than Church-rates, because they have the power of refusing a Church-rate by a majority, but not so with Easter Dues. The Vicar of Dewsbury requires payment on demand.

DISORDERLY MEETING AT MOOSLEY, NEAR OLDFIELD.—On Tuesday evening, March 12, a lecture was delivered in the Mechanics' Institute, Moosley, by the Rev. J. Bardale, rector of St. Ann's Church, Manchester, on "The Church of England: her history and influence on the country." The hall was crammed in every part, and a large number were unable to gain admission. When the lecturer had concluded, Mr. J. Robinson asked if he were in favour of an immediate and total repeal of Church-rates. Mr. Bardale replied that, if there was an unconditional repeal of the Church-rates, the poor would not be benefited; but the landed aristocracy (who do not want the money) would pocket about 35,000l. annually. He should be glad to allow the Dissenters the privilege of being exempted from the payment of Church-rates, but he was opposed to their unconditional repeal. Mr. Robinson said he had no fault to find with the answer given by Mr. Bardale, but he must beg to differ with him on the question of Church-rates, and he begged to move—

"That this meeting is in favour of an immediate and unconditional abolition of Church-rates." He was in favour of this course because it was unjust to tax one portion of the population to maintain a religion which they did not believe. Mr. Mayall having seconded the motion, Mr. Andrew proposed that those who were in favour of a compromise on the Church-rate question should hold up both hands. Mr. Robinson said that the amendment did not say what sort of compromise was meant. Mr. Bardale said that Mr. Hubbard's bill would prevent a place like Moosley from paying Church-rates to Ashton. The Chairman then put the amendment, and a number of hands were held up for it, and our (*Oldham Chronicle*) reporter, who was near the platform, anxiously looked for the motion being put, but he had not the good fortune to hear the chairman call for a show of hands, although some of the gentlemen who were on the platform asserted that he did put the motion. During the time Mr. Robinson repeatedly urged his right to be heard upon the attention of the chairman and the audience, but without any effect. The anti-Church party therefore went on the platform, because they could not command a hearing, and then a scene of confusion commenced which completely baffled description. An attempt to put out the gas was frustrated. The Chairman having vanished, Mr. R. H. Buckley was put in his place, who said that everyone should have a fair hearing, and as Mr. Robinson had possession of the chair he must be heard first. Order was once more nearly attained, and the Church-rate party seeing this applied themselves once more to the task of putting out the lights. Mr. W. Andrew rushed across the room in the direction of the gas tap, which is situated inside the hall, at the angle of the western wall and the wall that supports the gallery. This position could be seen by those who looked over the wainscotting, that protected the front of the gallery. At once a rush was made to the front of the gallery to witness the scene below, but the wooden guard was incapable of withstanding the pressure, and the consequence was that those who relied on the wooden framework were precipitated into the body of the hall, falling with tremendous force upon the mass of people below. Not an instant before this sad event, many whose faces were glowing with all the redness religious disputations can produce, became as

pale as death, and instantly their inquiries were changed from the question of Church-rates to the more important one of rendering assistance to those whose misfortunes called for their aid and support. The first impression was that several persons had sacrificed their lives; but on the audience being assured that no one was seriously injured, the great question of the evening became again in the ascendant, but no further attempt was made to renew the public discussion of the disputed points. Thus ended one of the warmest meetings ever held in this locality.

Religious Intelligence.

THE SPECIAL SERVICES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

On Easter Sunday an immense congregation assembled in the nave of Westminster Abbey at the evening service. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of London, who selected for his text 2 Peter iii. 13:—"Nevertheless we, according to his promise, look for new heavens and a new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness." His lordship delivered an extempore discourse with singular earnestness and effectiveness, his delivery being most distinct, and his action energetic. He dwelt with great power on that stupendous miracle—that miracle of all miracles—which Easter-day commemorates, and earnestly deprecated those attacks which have lately been made upon God's miraculous dealings with man. It was only by such stupendous miracles, he contended, that God's great design for the redemption of man could be carried out. He attacked the great vices of the day, all of which were inconsistent with the Christian character, and all of which must be put away before a man could honestly and sincerely pray that Christ's kingdom might come.

At St. Paul's the sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Bickersteth, Bishop of Ripon.

The Rev. Canon Champneys, Vicar of St. Pancras, was the preacher announced for Exeter Hall.

The last special service for the season at the Britannia Theatre was held on Sunday evening, the 30th ultimo. The spacious house was crowded in every part. The Rev. S. Martin, of Westminster, preached a most appropriate and earnest sermon from the words—"How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?" Mr. Martin commanded the perfect attention of his vast congregation for a full hour. His discourse consisted mainly of a series of apt and homely illustrations of the three words in the text—"salvation,"—"neglect,"—"escape." A circular distributed among the people in the theatre announcing that this was the last of the services, signed on behalf of the committee, contained these words:—

For the present, therefore, we bid you farewell. We cordially thank you for your presence and attention. We and our friends have cheerfully defrayed all the expenses, and the preachers have addressed you, expecting no other reward than the pleasure of doing good. Some there are who, through coming here, have found the Saviour and are rejoicing in His mercy and love. Your salvation, dear friends, is to us more than a recompence for all our labours. Live like Christians. We have not sought to make you Churchmen or Dissenters, but Christians. Nor have we invited you here as if we were better than you, for we are all sinners in the sight of God; but the hope and peace which we ourselves enjoy, through the Gospel, we have longed to see imparted to you. It is for you to say by your future lives how far we have succeeded.

The preachers at the other theatres were as follows:—Pavilion, Rev. C. Graham; Sadler's Wells, Rev. J. Fleming and Rev. Aubrey C. Price; Victoria, Rev. R. Robinson and Rev. W. G. Lewis; Standard, Rev. E. Manner.

DERBY.—The Rev. H. Tarrant, late Wesleyan Association minister, but now a Congregational pastor, is expected soon to occupy his new chapel in Victoria-street, which is approaching completion. It is built in the Gothic style, with tower, and has all the appearance of a church.

WYMOUTH.—The Rev. R. S. Ashton, B. A., late of St. Helier's, Jersey, has received and accepted the unanimous invitation of the Congregational Church assembling in St. Nicholas-street Chapel, to become their pastor, and intends commencing his labours there on the first Sabbath of April.

LYMINSTER, HANTS.—On Monday, March 18th, the members of the Rev. J. E. Tunmer's congregation and Bible-class presented him, as a birthday present, with a very handsome electro-plated hydrostatic tea-urn, an elegant glass butter-cooler, with plated stand and cover, a silver butter-knife, a tea-service of Magenta and gold China, papier-mache tray, and other generous tokens of their affection and esteem. We need not add that the rev. gentleman was highly gratified with these substantial marks of his people's kind feelings towards their pastor.—*Hants Independent*.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. J. H. HINTON.—On Wednesday evening a large number of the friends of the Rev. J. H. Hinton, of Devonshire-square Chapel, met at the Baptist Mission-House for the purpose of presenting him with a testimonial of their veneration and love on the occasion of his completing his 70th birthday. Besides members of his own congregation, many friends from other churches were present, and the proceedings throughout were of the most genial and interesting kind. The chair was taken by Sir S. M. Peto, Bart., M.P., who in a cordial address set forth the peculiar claims of Mr. Hinton to the esteem and affection of the Church of Christ. The task of presenting the testimonial devolved upon Mr. Edward Smith, the senior deacon of Devonshire-square Chapel, who delivered an address

full of affectionate sympathy and regard for his pastor. The testimonial consisted of a handsome time-piece, with an appropriate inscription, and a purse of two hundred guineas. Mr. Hinton responded in a few very feeling words. Fraternal addresses were subsequently delivered by the Rev. Dr. Angus, Principal of the Regent's-park College; the Rev. F. Tressell, Mr. W. Heaton, the Rev. D. Katterns, and the Rev. C. Stanford. The proceedings closed with prayer.

LARGE MOTHERS' MEETING AT BROMLEY.—A public meeting of the wives and daughters of the working-classes of Bromley-by-Bow and the neighbourhood was held in the large Lecture-hall, Three Mills-lane, Bromley, on Tuesday evening last, when upwards of 700 assembled, accompanied by their husbands and fathers. Several earnest and impressive addresses were delivered by ladies connected with the Female Domestic Mission and by the city missionaries of the district. Mr. A. W. Sanderson, of Bow, presided. At the close of the meeting Mr. Harper Twelvetrees announced that arrangements were making for a large aggregate Mothers' Meeting, in connexion with which a public tea would be provided for a thousand persons.

BALDOCK.—On Good Friday, a tea-meeting was held in connection with the Independent chapel in this town, with a view to liquidate the remaining debt on the minister's house. The Rev. G. Short preached an excellent sermon in the afternoon, and a public meeting was held in the evening, Mr. Lloyd, of Hitchin, in the chair. Appropriate addresses were delivered by Revs. S. Perry, the new minister, D. Davies, and others. An earnest, liberal spirit pervaded the meeting, and before the close of it the entire debt of nearly 90*l.* was wiped off. We congratulate Mr. Perry and his friends on this happy result, and we take it as an earnest of the brighter day which is about to dawn on Congregationalism in this town.—*From a Correspondent*.

ISLINGTON REFORMATORY.—The Rev. Dr. Guthrie, of Edinburgh, whose name is so well known in connexion with ragged schools, will preach a sermon, on Tuesday, April 9th, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Liverpool-road, Islington, in aid of the Islington Reformatory and Refuge for Boys, Bryan-street, Caledonian-road. The committee of the institution are anxious to erect a more commodious building, the present one being old, inconvenient, and ill-adapted for carrying on the operations of the refuge, and the proceeds of the collection will be given to the building fund. The institution has been the means of saving very many poor boys from a vicious course, and training them in useful and industrious habits. The applications for admission are numerous, but at present only thirty-three boys can be accommodated.

TOOTING.—On Thursday evening last a farewell meeting was held in the Independent chapel at Tooting on the occasion of the departure of the Rev. Frederick Fox Thomas for Torquay. After tea had been partaken of in the vestry, the public meeting was held in the chapel. The Rev. David Thomas, of Stockwell, presided over a large audience of the usual attendants at the chapel and others of the neighbouring churches. The meeting was addressed by the Revs. S. Stewart, of Mitcham; J. B. French, of Richmond; Robert Ashton, of Wandsworth; Clifford Hooper, of Chelsea; P. H. Davison, of Wandsworth; J. Nelson, of Clapham; E. Schnadhorst, of Old Ford; Messrs. Dodd, Hunt, and Medcalf (the three deacons of the church), and Mr. Davey, of Merton. A testimonial consisting of a very handsome silver tea service, appropriately engraved, was in the course of the proceedings presented in the name of the congregation to the Rev. F. F. Thomas as a mark of their love and esteem.

SUNDERLAND.—**FAWCETT-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.**—The Sunday school anniversary in connexion with this church were held last week. Sermons were preached on Sunday, the 17th inst., in the morning and evening by the Rev. John Stoughton, of London, in his usual impressive and eloquent manner, and in the afternoon a juvenile service was held. Several select and appropriate hymns were sung at each service by the scholars. On Monday evening the Rev. Mr. Stoughton delivered an eloquent lecture on the "Lollards;" the Rev. G. C. Maitland, M.A., pastor of the church, in the absence of J. Candish, Esq., occupying the chair. On Tuesday evening the annual meeting was held in the lecture room in St. Thomas'-street. When the friends had partaken of tea the pastor took the chair, and after a brief address called upon the secretary, who read an interesting and encouraging report of the proceedings of the past year, and the meeting was subsequently addressed by Messrs. Moore, T. Steel, R. Thabrow, E. R. Couchman, and others, on various topics connected with Sabbath school tuition. Throughout, the services were well attended and of a highly interesting character, and Mr. Stoughton's visit to Sunderland will long be remembered by many with feelings of the greatest pleasure. The collections amounted to upwards of 30*l.*, and in addition to this Mr. Stoughton has handed the sum of 10*l.* to the funds of the District Town Mission connected with this church.

FIELD-LANE RAGGED SCHOOL.—On Wednesday evening a meeting of the subscribers was held in the schoolroom, Field-lane, for the purpose of awarding prizes to 221 scholars who had kept their places for twelve months and upwards; the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. Mr. Tawell (the hon. secretary) read the report, which stated that the annual distribution of prizes by the Ragged School Union, to encourage scholars taught in ragged schools to seek employment and retain the same place twelve months, had already effected most gratifying results.

The system had taught the important lesson to the lowest class in the social scale that they hold a position by their own exertions. The present was the seventh year of the distribution of prizes, and 138 children would receive for the first time 10*s.* and a Bible and a certificate of good conduct; 47 5*s.* for the second time; 18 5*s.* for the third time; and 6 5*s.* for the fourth time. The committee still entertain the opinion expressed last year that the extension of the eligible age to another year would exercise a powerful incentive for good at one of the most critical periods of their life. The social condition of these boys could not fail to excite sympathy, nearly half of them being deprived of parents. The meeting having been addressed by Mr. Payne, Sir R. W. Carden, and the Rev. Mr. Shipton, the Chairman said he hoped that the institution would not flag for want of support, as it would be an everlasting shame if this school or any other ragged school were to decline. No other school had done half so much good as the Field-lane Ragged School, therefore its friends were bound to support it in its present position. Having dwelt for some time upon the evils caused by the overcrowding of the population, he concluded by addressing a few words of advice and encouragement to the children. The prizes having been presented, a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

CARDIFF.—**RECOGNITION OF THE REV. HENRY CHESTER.**—Interesting services connected with the recognition of the Rev. H. Chester, as minister of the Congregational Chapel, Womanby-street, in this town, were held on Tuesday last. A large number of ministers of various denominations assembled on the occasion. The service commenced with reading the Scriptures and prayer by the Rev. J. Bailey, of Canton, after which the Rev. A. McAuslane delivered an able discourse on the nature of a Christian Church. The Rev. David Jones, B. A., then inquired of the church the circumstances which led them to invite Mr. Chester to settle among them. Rev. Dr. Gordon offered the recognition prayer. The Rev. E. Roebuck then delivered the charge to the minister, taking as his text Col. i. 7. At the conclusion of the charge the Rev. Alfred Tilly engaged in prayer, and the friends then adjourned to the Town-hall, where tea was provided in the grand Assembly-room. About 400 were present. At half-past six the Rev. Dr. Gordon was called to the chair, and after bearing testimony to the strict integrity and thorough devotedness of Mr. Chester, he commended him and his family to the Christian public of Cardiff. Dr. Gordon next proceeded to present a splendid copy of the Bible to the newly-elected pastor, as a token of the esteem in which he was held by the church and congregation, to which Mr. Chester made a feeling reply. At seven o'clock a devotional service was commenced, when a discourse was delivered by the Rev. R. T. Verrall on *Pastoral Claims*. The rev. gentleman took for his text 1 Thess. ii. 19, 20.

MILE-END NEW TOWN CHAPEL.—**LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE.**—The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the above chapel, which is being erected in Church-street, for the congregation of the Rev. W. Tyler, took place on Monday afternoon, March 25th, and was presided over by Robert Hanbury, Esq., who, in the presence of a large concourse of the inhabitants of the district, laid the stone in due form. The following was the order of the ceremony observed on the occasion:—The first hymn was read by the Rev. S. Wilkinson; the Scriptures were read by the Rev. A. B. Suter, M.A., Incumbent of All Saints', Mile End New Town; prayer was offered by the Rev. E. Manner, of Bishopsgate Chapel; and an address was delivered by the Rev. George Smith, Secretary of the Congregational Union. The Rev. W. Tyler, the pastor of the congregation for whom the chapel is being erected, gave an outline of the history of the old edifice, which was believed to have been erected about the year 1780, by two clergymen, one of whom was the nephew of the author of the "Meditations among the Tombs." The building served for some years as a Chapel of Ease for the parish of Stepney. A short time after the erection of the chapel, one of the above ministers died, and the other became involved in pecuniary difficulties from the undertaking, and was ultimately confined in prison; ministers of other denominations succeeded to the pastoral charge, amongst whom we find the names of the Revs. J. Cotttingham, G. Evans, J. Adams, J. Drake, J. Mason, A. Reed. Mr. Tyler then explained that the new erection to be forwarded by the proceedings of that day, had become indispensable, from the fact that the magistrate of the Worship-street Police-court, acting under official advice, had ordered the old structure to be taken down, on account of its being unsafe for public use; as also from the large number of persons who had continued to meet for devotional purposes in the large school-room, since July, 1859, the date of closing the old chapel. The total cost of the undertaking would be about 6,300*l.*, towards which contributions amounting to 3,450*l.* had been already subscribed, leaving a sum of about 2,850*l.* yet to be raised. The company adjourned from the ground to the spacious school-rooms of the King Edward School to tea, of which near 600 persons partook. After tea a public meeting was held, which was opened with prayer by the Rev. E. J. Richards, of Coverdale Chapel. The Rev. W. Tyler made a similar statement to the one made in the afternoon, and alluded to the fact of the large number of regular communicants—no less than 240 having commemorated the death of the Lord Jesus Christ on the 3rd of this present month. Such a gathering would supply an apology, if one were needed, for

the works now in progress. Thomas Chambers, Esq., Q.C., Common Sergeant, the chairman, the Rev. F. Soden, Dr. Campbell, Rev. J. W. Richardson, Joseph Payne, Esq., Rev. Dr. Waddington, Charles Tyler, Esq., Rev. G. Pritchard, and J. Whitehead, Esq., addressed the meeting.

MR. SPURGEON'S TABERNACLE.—A meeting of the neighbouring churches, being one of the opening services in connexion with Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle, Newington, was held on Wednesday night within the building. The attendance was very numerous, comprising between 3,000 and 4,000 people, and the chair was occupied by the Rev. Dr. Steane. The proceedings were opened by singing and prayer. After a brief address from the Chairman, the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon said they were aware that he was considered to have done a somewhat bold and rather rash thing when he said that he would not preach there on the Sabbath-day until the place was paid for. That had been done—(applause)—that was to say, so far as the building was concerned; but they wanted 500£. more still thoroughly to complete the work. They wanted assistance, too, for the school. He had sometimes been sorely pinched in his own expenditure for the maintenance of the young men whom he was training for the ministry. He had thought sometimes that he would have to sell his horses for the purpose, though he knew not how he could then get to London. Happily, the work was now completed. His dream and the promise were fulfilled—the promise God would help him to build a place the income of which would be devoted to the training of young men for the ministry—not with any view of interfering with or setting aside the colleges, but to bring out rough, earnest men, who would lose their vigour if too highly polished. The Revs. Mr. Howieson, P. J. Turquand, S. Rogers, Mr. Betts, and Mr. Hall also addressed the meeting, and expressed their congratulations and those of their congregations on the occasion which had assembled them. The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon then announced the collection, and expressed surprise at the smallness of its amount—364. The proceedings were brought to a close with thanks to the Chairman.—Sunday morning being the last Sunday for the appearance of Mr. Spurgeon at Exeter Hall, previous to the regular Sabbath services in the New Tabernacle, though the weather was very unfavourable, the hall was densely crowded. Before naming the text, Mr. Spurgeon said that was the last occasion of worshipping there. They were about attending regularly their new place at Newington, and he blessed God they did so quite free of debt; they owed no man anything, but God much, for His goodness; every farthing was paid, even for the furniture; and the greater portion of the seats were already let. In the evening Mr. Spurgeon preached in his new tabernacle to an immense congregation. The doors were thrown open at six o'clock to ticket holders, but long before that time a vast number assembled. At a quarter-past six the doors were opened to the public, when some excitement arose, simply from the fact that all wanted to be in first. The spacious building was quickly filled, not a standing place was left unoccupied, and the gates were obliged to be closed, and numbers left outside.

THE REV. T. BINNEY ON MISSIONARY MEETINGS AND "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."—A somewhat novel proceeding took place on Sunday morning at the Weighhouse Chapel. After the devotional service, the Rev. T. Binney announced that instead of the usual sermon, on the morning and evening of the day, missionary addresses would be delivered by three missionaries of the London Missionary Society, from the South Sea Islands and India. This plan was resorted to in consequence of the difficulty that had been felt of late years in getting together the members of the Church and congregation to the annual meeting of the auxiliary, on a week evening. This difficulty arose, in part, from the peculiar character of the Weighhouse congregation, which consisted of persons gathered from considerable distances; and in addition to this it had come to be widely felt that ordinary missionary meetings were overdone. The people were tired of hearing reports and speeches of movers and shakers of resolutions. He thought it well, therefore, that in several places the wish had been expressed to return to the primitive and apostolic model. It would be often an advantage to give missionaries an opportunity of telling to the congregations of England on Sundays some of the facts that had come under their observation, instead of limiting them to the little missionary meetings on weekday evenings. Missionaries who had been long abroad, and who had returned home, ought to have given them a more prominent position when mission themes were being discussed than they sometimes had. His own spirit had often been stirred and grieved at the great missionary meetings in May, when he had seen devoted and able missionaries treated with neglect. There was far too much of the world and of the flesh mingling with our religious societies and churches; and hence, to compliment this and that distinguished man, he must be placed in the forefront of the great missionary meeting, and have the cream of the time, though it was well known he could tell the meeting nothing. He could not, or ought not, to invent facts, and, therefore, all such a man could do was to put forth his own thoughts, observations, and arguments. He had frequently seen the whole of the best time of a great missionary meeting taken up by some eloquent orator, whom the people might have heard at any time; while a man upon the platform, who had been twenty years in the mission field, was kept back till nearly the end of the meeting, when nobody would stay to hear him, and thus an insult and a wrong was done to him. This evil might be in part rectified by mis-

sionaries having an opportunity of addressing the congregations on Sundays. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Binney sketched the first missionary journey of Paul and Barnabas, and the meeting which they had with the Church on their return to Antioch; dwelt upon the nature and scope of the message which they delivered to the Jews and Gentiles wherever they went; and said:—

You read the newspapers—I suppose everybody does now-a-days—and you cannot take up a penny paper without seeing in it something of "Essays and Reviews," remarks upon the ideas which their writers have put forth to sap the faith of the people. You will have noticed that those reviewers and essayists try to get rid of miracles, as if they were impossible. But the apostles take their stand upon that great miracle—the resurrection of Jesus. Now, the question we should put to those writers, and which they ought to answer in all fairness and honesty, is this—What do you say to the resurrection? You talk and reason about the impossibility of a miracle because of the necessity of there being an evident relation between cause and effect. Well, you Christian priests, what do you say upon this Easter Sunday, this festival of your Church, to the resurrection of Jesus? Is that a fact, or is it to be resolved into something mythical? Is it a miracle or not? If it is, if you can have one miracle, you can have ten thousand. As to miracles, the whole thing is perfectly simple if you once believe in God—a God separate from the creation—a God who administers the law of his own universe. Then, as to prophecy, these essayists try to pooh-pooh prophecy; but Paul and Barnabas made the prophecies of the ancient church relating to the Messiah the very basis of their statements.

After some further observations, Mr. Binney gave place to the Rev. W. Harbutt, for twenty years a missionary in the South Sea Islands, who delivered an address illustrative of the moral state of the people of those countries before and since the introduction of Christianity. In the evening similar addresses were delivered by Messrs. John Hay and J. B. Coles, from India.

Correspondence.

THE VOTE BY BALLOT.—INFORMATION REQUIRED.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—A Parliamentary friend of our cause requests to be supplied with information on the use of the vote by ballot, in—

1. Public corporations, such as banks, railways, and other companies having large pecuniary trusts to discharge.
2. Literary, scientific, and other similar societies.
3. Clubs, fashionable, military, and social.
4. Mechanics' institutes and other similar bodies.
5. Benefit societies, such as Freemasons, Odd Fellows, Foresters, and others.
6. Any society, club, or institution, in which the ministers of any denomination act in any way by the ballot.
7. Any schools or colleges in which the ballot is used to elect fellows, schoolmasters, or decide other matters.
8. Rifle corps in the election of officers.

Lastly. Any other public or private company or society in which the vote by ballot is used.

It is in the power of your readers to furnish the committee with information on these points, and I will avail myself of your columns to request they will do so, by communicating with me by letter or through your columns. As the information is wanted for the purposes of the debate on Mr. Berkeley's motion, which it is anticipated will be made on the 23rd April next, early attention is requisite.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
JOHN F. BONTEMS,
Hon. Sec. to the Ballot Society.
5, Guildhall-chambers, London, E.C.,
March 30, 1861.

FRENCH WINES.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons, a few evenings since, stated that he had received a letter from a merchant (myself) informing him that, in consequence of the treaty with France, and the reduction of the wine duty, he was enabled to sell good sound wine at 1s. per dozen (bottles included). A day or two after this, a letter appeared in the *Times*, calling upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give the name and address of the wine merchant in question. This was on the 18th, and on the same day I addressed a letter to that journal, stating that I was the person alluded to. On the 20th, I wrote again, and enclosed a letter addressed to me by the Chancellor, in corroboration of that assertion. In the face of these facts, the *Times*, for reasons of its own, suppressed my letters, and inserted two others, the first on the 20th, signed "C." which stated that he was not the merchant quoted by Mr. Gladstone, but that he could sell Claret at 1s. per dozen. The other was by a firm who had addressed the Chancellor on the subject of the Alcoholic Test, and had enclosed one of their price lists. This was inserted on the 22nd, two days after the *Times* had received the Chancellor of the Exchequer's letter on this subject.

I subjoin an extract of a further letter which I have just received, dated—

" 11, Downing-street, Whitehall,
March 23, 1861.

" I am desired by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to say that he has no objection whatever to your stating that he alluded to your wine."

Such are the facts of the case, and I leave the public to draw their own conclusions.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. R. WILLIAMS.
112, Bishopsgate Within, E.C.,
March 25, 1861.

INDIAN TITLE TO THE RED RIVER.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—May 1, on behalf of the Aborigines Protection Society, beg the insertion in your valuable journal of the enclosed copy of a memorial on the subject of the

Indian title to Red River, which we have addressed to the Duke of Newcastle, her Majesty's Colonial Minister?

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. W. CHESSON.

To his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In addressing your grace upon the subject of the Indian title in those districts of Rupert's Land which are likely to be included within the limits of the new colony at Red River, we would first beg permission to advert to the letter which we addressed to your right honourable predecessor, suggesting that measures should be promptly adopted for the protection of the Indians of British Columbia. We cannot but express our gratification that Sir Edward Lytton promptly acted upon our suggestion by sending our letter to the Governor, and that the opinions we then expressed were in unison with the principles upon which the Governor had already been recommended to act by the Colonial Department.

The adoption of the just and humane system of recognizing native rights—of regarding the Indian as a man to be protected, and not as an animal to be destroyed—has thus far been eminently successful in preserving the new colony to the west of the Rocky Mountains from the calamities of a native war; while on the other side of the boundary, in the territory of Oregon, wars with the Sioux, Blackfeet, and other warlike tribes, have been raging from the very first period of the settlement of the country. Indeed, scarcely a mail arrives without containing the most lamentable accounts of collisions between the two races, in which all the savage passions of the Indian have been evoked by the no less sanguinary cruelties of the so-called pioneers of civilisation.

The contemplated establishment of a colony on the east side of the Rocky Mountains to connect British Columbia with Canada, renders it desirable that no time should be lost in placing the question of the Indian title upon a just and equitable basis. It is unnecessary that we should travel so far as Oregon to discover proofs of the danger to be apprehended from delay. In the neighbouring state of Minnesota lamentable scenes have been enacted, which have, when too late, led to the tardy recognition by the American Government of the duty of extinguishing the native title by friendly negotiation and purchase. The difficulty as it meets us on British territory has been well stated by Mr. Hinde, who commanded the last Canadian exploring expedition to the Saskatchewan, and who was also connected with the preceding expedition in a scientific capacity. That gentleman, in the able work which he has published during the last few weeks, says:—"In Rupert's Land, where disaffected Indians can influence the savage prairie tribes, and arouse them to hostility, the subject is one of great magnitude: open war with Sioux, Assiniboines, Plain Crees, or Blackfeet, might render a vast area of prairie country unapproachable for many years, and expose the settlers to constant alarms and depredations. The Indian wars undertaken by the United States Government during the last half-century have cost infinitely more than the most liberal annuities or comprehensive efforts for the amelioration of the condition of the aborigines would have done; and in relation to the northern prairie tribes, war is always to be expected at a day's notice." From the petitions which we append to this memorial (signed by the leading chiefs of the Red River territory), it is obvious that the natives are perfectly alive to the nature of their own rights; and that if the question is not met now, it is more than probable that it will have to be dealt with hereafter under circumstances far less favourable to a satisfactory settlement. Mr. Hinde furnishes one or two rather interesting examples of the universal prevalence of this feeling in the minds of the Indians—a feeling which we hope your grace will unite with us in respecting, as being not altogether devoid of reason or patriotism. When he asked an Ojibway chief residing at the Lake of the Woods whether he would permit one of his tribe to guide the party through a swampy district, hitherto untraversed, the Indian refused in these words:—"It is hard to deny your request; but we see how the Indians are treated far away. The white man comes, looks at their places, their trees, and their rivers; others soon follow; the lands of the Indians pass from their hands, and they have nowhere a home. You must go by the way the white man has hitherto gone. I have told you all." In the remoter regions of the Qu'Appelle similar manifestations of jealousy were displayed by the Crees towards the white strangers.

But this important question of title does not merely affect the natives of pure Indian blood. Your grace is aware that by far the largest proportion of the inhabitants of the Red-River Settlement consists of half-breeds, who have sprung up from the constant intermarrying of the servants of the Hudson's Bay Company with the natives, and who, uniting the intelligence and energy of the whites with the intolerance of oppression so characteristic of the aboriginal race, would be converted by injustice into formidable foes, or, by the adoption of a wiser policy, be made trusty and loyal subjects of the Queen, the upholders of order against the lawlessness of American squatters and backwoodsmen, the pioneers of civilisation in the wilderness, and a friendly bond of union between the two races, with both of which they are so nearly allied. The full and speedy recognition of their rights—or rather the acknowledgment of those rights simultaneously with the constitution of the new colony—would be attended with the happiest results, and would be calculated effectually to prevent the occurrence on our side of the border of those scenes of disaffection and bloodshed which would be as fraught with misery to all classes of the people, whether aboriginal or European, as they would be disgraceful and costly to the Government whose errors of judgment had borne such bitter fruits. In conclusion, we cannot do better than quote another passage from Mr. Hinde's work, which appears to us to be worthy of the serious consideration of her Majesty's Government:—

" It would be altogether premature to discuss the claims presented by different nations and chiefs to the Red River country; but it is clearly evident that the subject will require close investigation and prompt action, in order to avoid troublesome disputes. It is also apparent that the calls of humanity, the interests of the new colony, and the claims of the Indians, imperatively demand that the natives should be paid for their lands in such a manner that the future to them may not present the sad and hopeless aspect which has long met the gaze of the Indian race in Canada, whose hunting,

grounds have been purchased with much apparent commiseration for their condition, but with tardy and inadequate attempts to arrest the fate which, under such neglect, inevitably awaits them."

S. GURNEY, M.P., President.
R. N. FOWLER, Treasurer.
F. W. CHESSON, Secretary.

March, 1861.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The *Patrie* publishes an article signed by its chief editor, M. Leymairac, on the official ceremonial observed at the burial of the Duchess of Kent, and directing the attention of its readers to the presence of the Prince of Orleans, who accompanied the English Prince. The article continues:—"It will be asked in France—What does such a demonstration mean? What does the royal family of England intend by inviting to this official honour a family who have forfeited their rights by the will of the people?" The *Patrie* enumerates the reasons for a union between France and England, and asks why there appears to be an intention to encourage divisions in France. "The English people," concludes the article, "have no participation in such puerile manifestations. The two peoples need more than ever to become united, and, thank God, the great interests of the world are not subordinate to the caprices of courts." The *Times* correspondent says that the Emperor and his ministers have disapproved of the above article. It appears to have been written by some wrong-headed official.

Speaking of the new treaty, the Paris correspondent of the *Post* writes:—

The new commercial treaty between England and France is beginning to show the most satisfactory results. Cotton goods, iron, and machinery seem to be the objects most likely to be largely imported. There is now in Paris a considerable quantity of various cotton goods, the low price of which surprises the French considerably. Agents from England are here forming depôts for the produce of British industry, whilst they will take in return silks, bronzes, and such articles as are expected to meet with a sale in Great Britain. The effects of the treaty on trade are not, of course, yet generally known, and buyers on both sides of the water are more timid than they will be when they have ascertained precisely what foreign goods will sell best in France as well as England. But enough activity is showing itself to prove the complete success of Mr. Cobden's great work, which some writers in England have, without knowing what they were talking about, endeavoured to depreciate. The good results of the treaty are not confined to England and France; it has suggested a revision of nearly all the tariffs of the world. The French Foreign Office has nearly completed a new commercial treaty with Belgium. Turkey will next contract a similar engagement; then come America, Spain, and Italy; enough work to occupy the French Government for three or four years.

The *Patrie* and the *Pays* of this evening say that the concentration of the Austrian troops on the Po is a purely defensive measure.

The case against the Bishop of Poitiers, in reference to his late *mandement* on the Roman question, has been decided to-day by the Council of State. The bishop is condemned to be formally reprimanded.

General Goyon has been authorised to make contracts for supplies for the army at Rome for six months, which would show that there is no intention of withdrawing the troops for the present.

M. Jules Favre dined the other day with Prince Napoleon.

The Minister of Marine has given orders for laying down two more steel-plated frigates at L'Orient, to be called the *Heroine* and the *Surveillante*.

All the journals of Paris publish the allocution of the Pope to the Consistory on the 18th ult. The *Constitutionnel* introduces it with the following observations, signed by the editor in chief:—

We publish the allocution delivered by the Holy Father in the Consistory on the 18th of March. The words of the chief of the Church, treating of spiritual interests, deserve to be listened to with the deepest respect, and we shall always bow to the highest authority there is in the world. But the Sovereign Pontiff has in this allocution touched on political matters on which we may employ free criticism. May it be permitted us from this day forth to deplore the antagonism that the Pope Pius IX. has proclaimed between the Church and modern civilisation? We believe this doctrine is contrary to history, and to the authority of reason, and of a nature to produce a painful impression. We cannot help, then, regretting to see the court of Rome entering into this path. We also regret the Holy Father's rejection of all negotiation with Italy. We should have preferred seeing him offer conciliation rather than forgiveness. A pardon humbles those who receive it or ask it, and conciliation would have ennobled the Papacy more than Italy.

In the *Presse*, M. Peyrat institutes a comparison between the Pope's last allocution and the famous bull, "Exurge Deus," which was burnt by Luther in the market-place of Wittemberg. "The cry of distress of Leon X. proved that the cause of Rome was not the cause of God, for its sole result was the separation of a third of Europe from the Papacy." The *Presse* anticipates as disastrous a failure for the manifesto of March 18, 1861.

The *Indépendance Belge* mentions a rumour that Napoleon III. has told Victor Emmanuel that he must be patient as regards Rome, it being impossible for the French army to come away earlier than six months' hence at the nearest.

The *Journal des Débats* announces that the question of the period at which the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and France is to be fully carried out has at length been decided. The period fixed by the French Government is the 1st of Octo-

ber next. The Prohibitionists, who assailed the Government with their clamours, now chant victory. Prohibition is to levy its toll until that period.

ITALY.

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION BY ENGLAND.

The Turin *Opinione* announces that the Marquis D'Azeglio, Sardinian Minister in England, had received intimation on the part of the Queen that her Majesty will receive him in the capacity of Minister of the King of Italy. The Federal Council of Switzerland are represented to have made an announcement of the same nature to the Sardinian Minister at Berne.

THE DEBATE ON THE ROMAN QUESTION.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 28th, the discussion on the Roman question was resumed.

The Marquis Pepoli protested against the unjust accusations brought forward against Piedmont by some members of certain foreign legislative assemblies. He eulogised Napoleon III., who by separating the spiritual from the temporal power will, he said, render a greater service to the Church than Charlemagne by his fatal gift of temporal sovereignty to the Papacy.

Signor Buoncompagni, in his speech, stated that the Italian movement had nothing in it offensive to religious feeling. He proposed that the Chamber should vote the following resolution, viz.:—

The Chamber having heard the declaration of the Ministry, and being confident that after having insured the dignity and independence of the Pope, and the complete freedom of the Church, the principle of non-intervention will, in concert with France, be applied to Rome, and that Rome will be made the capital of Italy, passes to the order of the day.

Several speakers of the Left proposed the simple proclamation of Rome as the capital of Italy, and the calling upon Napoleon III. to withdraw his troops.

Signor Ferrari said:—"Our only political system is alliance with France."

On the 27th, Signor Chiaves spoke against the transfer of the capital of the Kingdom of Italy to Rome.

Count Cavour refuted the arguments brought forward by Signor Chiaves, and maintained that it was urgent that Rome should be immediately declared as the capital of Italy.

"The transfer will," he said, "take place in consequence of a law adopted by the Chambers, and without any disturbances. The time for it will be fixed by law. We offer to the spiritual power of the Pope all the guarantees for its liberty and moral force which a friendly Government can ever give to the Papacy. I hope that public opinion will very soon be disposed for the proclamation, and that France will agree with us in this matter."

Count Cavour supported Signor Buoncompagni's proposal, which was almost unanimously agreed to by the Chamber. The debate then closed.

The news that the Austrians had evacuated certain positions on the other side of the Po is confirmed. This measure, however, is not to be taken as a sign of war.

An unimportant demonstration has been made at Naples by about 400 persons styling themselves Garibaldians, who demanded money at the Ministry of Finance. These persons were dispersed by the authorities with great moderation. The Republican newspapers are raising unjust accusations against the Government.

General Rocca has published an order to the effect that no person may wear the Garibaldian red flannel shirt without being able to prove that he has belonged to the Garibaldian volunteers.

The Holy Week has passed tranquilly at Naples and in the provinces.

The inhabitants of the province of Mantua (Venetia) have sent an address to King Victor Emmanuel saluting him as the first King of Italy, and expressing their hopes that ere long his victorious arms will deliver them from their oppressors.

Five vessels have arrived at Genoa, bringing back the troops from Messina. These troops will immediately proceed to Bologna, and will form part of the fourth corps d'armée, under the command of General Claldini. The first division of this corps d'armée has already arrived at Ferrara, and protects the lower line of the Po, behind which is placed the Austrian corps d'armée.

The *Official Gazette* announces that a conspiracy has been discovered in Modena and the Romagna, in which some disbanded volunteers from the army of Southern Italy are implicated. The object of the conspiracy was to engage in a conflict with the Austrians. The Government of the King has taken precautionary measures.

THE ROMAN STATES.

According to a telegram from Perugia, the Pontifical gendarmes at Canino, near Viterbo, treacherously attacked the citizens, three of whom were killed. The indignation was general. Addresses were being signed to Napoleon III., praying him to protect the city.

The Black, or reactionary, party are in the ascendant. We read in a letter from Rome of an abrupt ending to negotiations, or preliminaries to negotiations, for a settlement of the question between Italy and the Church of Rome. Dr. Pantaleoni, who was concerned in them, has been banished. The Abbé Passaglia, who seems to have acted as a medium of communication between Pantaleoni and the Turin Government, is likely to be imprisoned or exiled.

The *Times* correspondent writes:—

Nine is said to be the number of the Cardinals favour-

able to the Italian cause, and of opinion that the temporal power may be abdicated without detriment to the interests of the Church. Santucci, D'Amat, Grasolini, Di Pietro, Di Andrea, Martel, Silvestri, Villegas, and Bofondi compose the list of names that has been given to me, and which I have reason to believe correct.

The same writer says that the financial position of the Papal Government was more promising:—

I hear, on good authority, that the Papal purse from foreign parts are flowing in apace, and this, combined with the attitude of the opposition in the French Chamber, and with the strengthened confidence that an early withdrawal of the French troops is not to be apprehended, confirms the Vatican in its policy of obstinate resistance to the demands of the Italian nation, and of tyranny and persecution towards domestic malcontents.

AUSTRIA.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

There appears to be little doubt that the greater number of the Ministers have tendered their resignations, and that the present Government remains in office, though only provisionally.

The Hungarian Diet was to meet yesterday. The Government now says that it will be opened on Saturday next. It was expected that the Emperor would open the Diet at Buda in person, and be crowned as early as possible. It is now stated that the former ceremony will be dispensed with, and that the coronation will take place some time after the meeting of the Diet. Francis Joseph is probably disinclined to enter into formal legal relations with Hungary until he has had time to ascertain whether his illegal deeds are considered as condoned by more modern liberality.

Not one Roman Catholic priest has been elected in Austria by the people, but the great landed proprietors have returned a few to the Provincial Diet.

The *Vienna Gazette* of the 27th contains an Imperial decree, countersigned by both the Archduke Regnier and M. de Schmerling, which, on account of "notable difficulties having arisen," postpones the opening of the Diet of Galicia and Lodomeria from the 6th April to the 15th.

The *Military Gazette* says:—"The Emperor has ordered that all the soldiers belonging to the effective reserve whose term of service expires at the end of June next may at once go on furlough." [This does not look like immediate war.]

An Imperial decree grants to the congregations of Lombardo-Venetia the right of electing twenty delegates to the Council of the Empire.

The Vienna papers assert that the resolutions of the Hungarian Judicial Conference in reference to the re-establishment of the Hungarian laws of 1848, and the demand for an independent Ministry for Hungary, have been rejected by the Government.

The Emperor has sanctioned the proposed re-organisation of the political administration of Transylvania, by which that province will be restored to its former position of autonomy.

The *Pesti Napló* of the 24th contains the article of M. Deak against the circular of the Comitat of Agram. The article occupies more than two columns, and is divided into two parts. In the first, M. Deak endeavours to refute the accusations which have been brought against Hungary, and in the second he expresses his personal opinion on the position of that country with regard to Croatia on the one hand, and the rest of the monarchy on the other. In reference to the latter question M. Deak says:—

Union or separation depends especially on Croatia. If Croatia, in the very points on which she demands an independent position, only availed herself of that independence to enter the Council of the Empire, and break the bonds existing between her and us, to contract a similar and still closer union with the hereditary provinces of Austria; if Croatia only wishes to withdraw from the Hungarian Diet the right of deciding questions relating to taxation and recruitment, to transfer it to the Council of the Empire; if she refuses the responsible Ministry of Hungary, and chooses to remain dependent in essential points of her political life on the Austrian Ministry, which will probably be irresponsible—why, then, our union will not be possible.

VENETIA.

WARLIKE APPREHENSIONS.

The Austrians have suddenly evacuated the portion of Mantuan territory lying on the right bank of the Po. It was at first thought that this move, which has no strategical importance, has been decided on in order, it is asserted, to prevent desertion, rendered peculiarly easy by the vicinity of the frontier. The Italians, however, were too wary to fall into the trap. No violation of the exposed districts took place, and the Austrians were allowed to re-occupy their ground, as they had evacuated it, undisturbed. The Turin correspondent of the *Times* otherwise interprets the manœuvre:—

"The least violation of any part of her territories by any band of Italian Volunteers, Austria declares, 'will be the signal for General Benedek to march across the frontier,' and, at the very time that this intimation was sent to the Court of the Tuilleries, the Mantuan districts of Sermide, Gonzaga, and Revere are invitingly thrown open to patriotic inroads. The news of the evacuation of those districts by the Austrian troops was at first received here with an astonishment not unmixed with incredulity; it was afterwards confirmed, but accounted for as the mere result of a change of garrisons. No doubt, however, Austria calculated on the contingencies of any real movement on the part of those hot-headed patriots with whom, as I have often had occasion to inform you, the towns on the Mantuan frontier are swarming, and who are rather apt to indulge in loud, but harmless demonstrations."

The *Perseveranza* publishes the following letter,

dated from the banks of the Mincio, 25th March:—
A convoy of Croats arrived at Verona last night. It is said a promise has been made to them that they shall not be employed outside the Quadrilateral. The Austrians are taking measures which seemingly indicate an approaching war. The officers speak publicly of soon entering the Duchies and Lombardy. Besides sisters of charity, guides and field-telegraphs have also arrived. An order was sent yesterday by telegraph to all officers and workmen employed on the fortification to send home their families. Two large counting offices at Verona have been ordered to be turned into military hospitals. The new works at Peschiera are carried on with the greatest activity, the men working even on holydays."

A letter from Venice, dated 23rd of March, says:—

The Austrian army is daily receiving reinforcements. Battalions of Croats will garrison the fortresses of the Quadrilateral and the left bank of the Po. When formerly the *Grenzer* (border troops) arrived in Italy it was looked upon as a sure sign of approaching war. Various warlike indications have taken place lately. At a review held at Vienna by Marshal Benedek, in presence of the Archdukes Albert and William, and Generals Reischak and Stadion, the Marshal made use of very warlike language. The Archduke Leopold has been investigating the fortifications here, which are being strengthened. A strong reserve of artillery is to be placed in the Frioul, so as to be able to send batteries as promptly as possible into Venetia or Istria.

Several editors of French newspapers, who were on an excursion to Venice, were, immediately after their arrival in that city, roughly expelled by Governor Toggenburg, notwithstanding that the visus of the Austrian embassy at Paris was affixed to their passports.

DENMARK.

The *Times* has a correspondent in Denmark, who, under date March 28th, thus writes on the vexed question of the Duchies:—

We are rapidly drifting into a new war with Germany. The last attempt of the Danish Government to come to an amicable understanding with the Estates of Holstein has signally failed. The committee to whom the Government proposals were referred on the 16th reported unanimously in favour of their rejection. The Assembly itself will, it is known, act with like unanimity in adopting the recommendations of its committee, and has already done so in regard to the first part of the proposals concerning the re-organisation of the Common Parliament or Rigsræd. All the speeches made in the Assembly breathe the most bitter hostility to Denmark, and all agree in demanding the establishment of a political union between the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig as the *conditio sine qua non* of any arrangement with Denmark. The report of the committee expressly says that as long as that demand is not complied with no lasting peace is possible. Now, this is the very point which Denmark cannot concede, which she successfully resisted in the last war of nearly three years' duration, and which Prussia and Austria, in the negotiations of 1851, admitted that Holstein could not claim as a right.

As Germany, nevertheless, has espoused the cause of Holstein, and made the quarrel her own, in the hope of annexing Schleswig, on the old pretext that Holstein has a right to such a union, the imminence of a new war is beyond all question. The Danish Government is actively engaged in preparing the country to meet such a contingency, and though the odds against Denmark would be immense, a nation of only two millions being pitted against one of some forty millions, the partly insular character of Denmark and her maritime superiority may perhaps enable her again to resist successfully a German onslaught. The war will, at any rate, be a protracted one, and, in the critical state in which Europe at present is, there is no knowing what turn events might take—what allies might come to the rescue of Denmark. As things now stand, unless the Great Powers promptly interfere to bind over Germany to keep the peace, a second Danish-German war is inevitable, and that perhaps within the space of a few brief weeks.

RUSSIAN POLAND.

The following reforms have been proclaimed:—
"The present regulations for public instruction in Poland are abolished. A special commission for public worship and instruction, under the direction of M. Wielopolski, is appointed for carrying out reforms in matters relating to public instruction. National establishments of a superior class for public instruction, and especially an academy for legal instruction, are to be opened. A Council of State is to be established, composed of members of the clergy, dignitaries, and the most distinguished persons of Poland. The right of petition is granted to the nation. The Government councillors, the district councillors, and the municipalities of the larger towns, are to be elected by the inhabitants."

Count Zamyski, on the occasion of his being received in audience by Prince Gortchakoff, addressed him in a speech, of which the following is a summary:—

"The country," said Zamyski, "will accept the reforms with gratitude, but at the present moment these are but nominal. The country now depends upon the same being carried into execution."

Prince Gortchakoff replied:—

"It was not incumbent upon the Emperor to have conceded anything, but in granting reforms his Majesty does so freely and loyally."

M. Wielopolski, in a speech delivered by him at the Medical Academy, said that the Academy might consider itself as one of the faculties of the future University of Warsaw.

A despatch from Warsaw, dated March 30, says:—

"The concessions granted by the Emperor have not satisfied the people. The wearing of mourning has become more general, and a much greater number of people appear in the national costume. The journals advocate the necessity for moderation. The concentration of military continues. Unarmed citizens

doing duty as constables patrol the streets. The twenty-four delegates are again acting as a provisional municipality."

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia, in an autograph letter to the Grand Duke Constantine, in which he thanks him for the zeal he has displayed in furthering the emancipation of the serfs, at the same time announces his intention of forming a special committee for establishing the organization of the whole rural class of the empire after its emancipation on a general and uniform basis. The Grand Duke Constantine is appointed president of this committee.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council has, at the instance of Sardinia, appointed Federal commissioners for adjusting the affairs of the Ticino bishopric. The conference will be held at Turin.

SPAIN.

The *Espana* speaks strongly against the demand for religious toleration in Spain, recently made in the English Parliament; and declares, that if granted, it would prepare the way for the introduction of English principles, which that journal looks on as a great evil. One of the journals says that some working men have been arrested at Seville, on the charge of having circulated Protestant Bibles and tracts.

PORTUGAL.

The Chamber of Deputies has been dissolved. The Ministry, under the presidency of the Marquis de Loulé, will continue to direct public affairs.

TURKEY.

At the instance of Sir Henry Bulwer the Porte has consented not to execute the Druse chief, Seyd Bey-Hembat. No decision has yet been given on the demand of the majority of the International Commissioners for the execution of Koorschid and Tahir Pashas. The execution is, however, not likely to take place.

The Sardinian ambassador has protested against the embarkation of the sequestered arms on board the *Banshee* at Galatz, Sir Henry Bulwer has replied to the protest, defending the act on international grounds.

The Paris papers publish a telegram, dated Constantinople, March 27, asserting that, in consequence of an invasion of Spizza, in Albania, by Garibaldians, the representatives of the Powers had insisted on the Porte's sending a mixed commission to the Herzegovina. [The reported invasion of Garibaldians turns out to be an invention.]

The same telegram asserts that the Porte had refused to submit to the Powers, before promulgation, the reforms it intends to grant, apprehending that Russia might again take up the project of a permanent conference at Constantinople. The Powers are said to have insisted upon compliance with their demand.

The troops under the command of Ishmael Pasha are concentrated at Trebigna. Since the last fight hostilities have been suspended. The insurgents, however, are preparing a fresh attack, in concert with the Montenegrins. All the places south of Trebigna have done homage to the Prince of Montenegro.

SYRIA.

Writing on the 15th of March the Beyrouth correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

A vast deal of discontent is manifested all over the province. With thousands of homeless Christians in Lebanon and Damascus, the Turkish Government is callous enough to public opinion in Europe to spend some two millions of piastres (about 16,000*l.* sterling) on the fanatical folly of the annual *Hadj* to Mecca, which will leave Damascus at the end of the fast of Ramadan, the Moslem Lent.

The European Commissioners still continue their labours. The Druse prisoners who were captured in Lebanon were yesterday sent down to Beyrouth, where there are now shut up in the barracks nearly 300 Moslem and Druse prisoners awaiting their sentence. Fuad Pacha leaves Beyrouth to-morrow for Damascus, there to spend a short time. With regard either to punishment of the Druses, compensation for the Christians who lost their all last summer, or any fixed plan for the future government of Syria, nothing whatever has been done; the Turkish Government appears to have but one scheme and remedy for evils—namely, "to wait." A petition signed by all the European and native respectable merchants of the place is about to be sent to the Paris Congress, begging that a European occupation of Syria may continue until the country is in a safe state, and until a strong-handed government is established.

The Druses of Hashbiya and Rashya ordered away the whole Christian population from those places a few days ago: the Christians fled. The Turkish authorities do nothing, nor will they let the French troops at Kub Elias, eight hours' march from the spot, do anything. In every direction there are the loudest complaints concerning the apparent determination of the Turks to do nothing.

UNITED STATES.

The new Southern tariff will come into operation on the 1st of May. Compared with the United States tariff 30 per cent. duties are reduced to 25 per cent., and 24 and 19 per cent. duties to 15. The tariff also contains a large 10 per cent. schedule and a small free list.

The Alabama Convention had passed a resolution varying the permanent constitution of the Southern Confederation by eighty-seven to five votes.

We learn by the American journals that the Montgomery Government has appointed three special commissioners to proceed to England and France, in order to obtain the recognition of those Powers of the new Republic. Another object, it is stated, will be to propose the terms of a commercial alliance with these two great nations. The commissioners who have been appointed to come here on this errand have not yet sailed.

Senator Douglas has delivered another speech, in which he expresses his conviction that the Administration will adopt a pacific policy, and that the enforcement of the law in the *seceded* States is impossible. At present there is no clue to the intentions of the Cabinet.

Captain Hill has surrendered Fort Brown.

The late nomination of President Lincoln had been confirmed by the Senate.

Governor Houston had refused to recognise the Texas Convention, considering that its functions ended when the secession ordinance was passed. He proposes that Texas should join the Southern Confederacy. The Convention claims full powers, and will displace Governor Houston if he maintains his refusal to take the oath to the State. It was rumoured that Governor Houston was raising troops on his own account.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE ZAMBESI MISSION.

By the frontier mail which arrived in Cape Town on the 20th of February important intelligence had been received from the interior respecting the Zambesi Mission, connected with the London Missionary Society. It will be remembered that some months ago information reached London of the sudden decease of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Helmire, the Rev. Mr. Price's child, and several natives forming the mission party at Linyanti, the station of the Makololo tribe under the chief Sekaleku. The Rev. Mr. Price, with his wife, and Mr. Helmire's surviving children, after losing their friends, at once took their leave of Sekaleku's place; but, as they had little knowledge of the country into which they passed, fears were entertained for their safety, as well as that of the Rev. Mr. J. Mackenzie, who it was known had left the station at Bamangwato to proceed to join the mission at Linyanti. An exploring party, headed by the venerable Robert Moffat, and aided by funds from friends in the colony, was sent out from Kuruman in search for them. On the twelfth day after leaving Kuruman they met with a messenger bearing letters for the Rev. Mr. Moffat, and informing him that the Rev. Messrs. Price and Mackenzie were safe at Lechulatse's Town, at Lake Ngami. The Rev. Mr. Price had had a perilous journey from Linyanti, but his chief misfortune throughout it was the loss of Mrs. Price, who died on the way.

The dates from Table Bay are to February 21.

At the Cape Sir George Grey had returned to the seat of government, Feb. 14. His progress through the towns and villages had been triumphant. To all the conflicting parties with whom he came in contact he had something conciliatory to say, or some beneficial and probably popular scheme to suggest. In Kaffraria the inhabitants seemed to have been thoroughly satisfied by the interviews he held with them. One benefit his Excellency was determined to secure for them without delay—good law in regularly constituted local courts.

It had been rumoured that Sir George Grey was about to leave the Cape and proceed to Canada, to assume the governorship of the latter colony, but it had been officially denied that any such appointment had been made, and it was intimated that in no case would his Excellency leave the Cape before the close of the Parliamentary session, the opening of which had been fixed for the 26th of April.

Within the previous fortnight several transports had put into Table and Simon's Bays for refreshments, with troops on board, *en route* from China for England, a few of them landing parties of invalids for the sanatorium at Wynberg, near Cape Town. The health and spirits of the troops on board the various vessels were generally the very best. The Diocesan Synod of the Anglican Church closed its labours on the 23rd of January. The practical results of the session amounted to very little; its principal supporters seemed to reckon it a failure.

The separation movement between the eastern and western provinces was still progressing. The boundaries of the proposed new colony, the Customs' tariff, maintenance of the frontier armed police, and the liabilities of the two colonies respectively for the colonial public debt, were being discussed by the delegates of the eastern province.

INDIA.

THE FAMINE IN THE NORTH-WEST.

The *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, writing on the 27th of February, says:—

The accounts from the scenes of desolation become daily more "horrible and heartrending;" and although private benevolence is exerting itself, although Calcutta has contributed 10,000*l.*, and Bombay a larger sum—although in every station subscription lists are established, and the Maharajah of Burdwan has set a magnificent example to his countrymen, the fact still remains that misery is on the increase. One writer from the North-West describes a scene in which a swarm of famished villagers were seen contending with the crows and vultures over the starved carcass of a cow, the scared character of the dead animal being altogether

forgotten in the craving for food. Nor is this a singular instance. Whole districts are deserted; the deaths of the villagers from starvation are numerous, and the suffering is stated as being beyond the power of the pen to describe. The Supreme Government and the energetic Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West, Mr. Edmonstone, are meanwhile doing their utmost to relieve the terrible destitution. Colonel Baird Smith has been despatched to the North-West to carry out a series of schemes for the benefit of the rural population, and there can be little doubt that his great practical experience will be found eminently beneficial at this crisis. Before his departure Colonel Baird Smith addressed a letter to the Lord Mayor of London, asking for the sympathy and aid of those who are always so prompt to afford alike the one and the other in cases where they are needed. The misery is indeed great, and there attaches to it this untoward feature, that for eight months to come the famine must reign supreme in the land. If plentiful showers are vouchsafed us in July and August, it may then happen that November next will witness the dawning of a brighter era; but, till then, want, with all its attendant wretchedness, must be the inevitable lot of the unfortunate population of the North-Western Provinces of India. Nor is the calamity entirely confined to that part of the country. Travancore, Cutch, and Guzerat, in the West, have felt and suffered from its horrors, and this, be it remembered, but in the third month of a calamity the duration of which cannot fall much short of a twelvemonth, and may be extended not inconsiderably.

Lord Canning returned to Calcutta on the 18th February.

The British troops have advanced, by three marches, into Sikkim. The country is abandoned by the people. Colonel Harvey, of the 43rd Regiment, is dead.

The Indian Budget shows a deficit of 6,678,097/-, including the payments for the Mutiny Compensation. This amount is nearly half a million in excess of Mr. Wilson's estimates of last June. The *Times* correspondent says:—

The prospects, certainly, are not bright, but I repeat that if the month of June next can be tided over without borrowing there is some hope that in 1861-62 we may make some way towards recovering an equilibrium. The increase in opium and in stamps already surpasses expectation. We may look forward also to a considerable addition from the income-tax, from salt, and from railway receipts. These, and the reductions which must be made in the course of the next two months in our military expenditure, will go some way towards the great end.

CHINA.

The Hon. Mr. Bruce and the Prince of Kung have concluded an arrangement for opening to British trade, at the earliest practicable period, two ports on Yang-tse River, above Chinkiang.

The expedition up the Yang-tse was to leave Shanghai on the 12th inst. It would first proceed to Chinkiangfoo, where a consul would be left and a gunboat; then to Nankin, where the Admiral (Sir James Hope) would communicate with the insurgents, to prevent their interfering with trade, and would leave two steamers to insure his intentions being carried out. The expedition would then go on to Kinkiang and Hangkow; at each place a consul and a gunboat would be left. Admiral Hope offered to take up a deputation of three from the Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, provided the information obtained was made public. We have not heard whether the offer would be availed of, but it was accepted as an instance of consideration on the part of the Admiral for the general good. When the river should be declared open it was proposed to run the steamer Cowper, purchased by the Government some time back, between Shanghai and Hankow till such time as private steamers were established. The result of the expedition is looked forward to with much interest.

From Tientsin there are dates to the 20th of January, when all was going on well there. It is said, however, smallpox was prevalent among the French troops and the Chinese. General Collineau died from this cause on the 13th of January.

The following extract of a letter just received from China, appears in *The Shipping Gazette*:—"The notorious Chinese general, Prince San-ko-lin-sin, is to be hung and beheaded for allowing the Fanquies (English) to get to Pekin."

From Foo-chow we learn that the treaty is ignored there, and the mandarins decline, on application from the consul, to adjust duties according to the new tariff.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Lord Elgin has arrived at Paris, on his way home from China.

Joseph Staudigl, the renowned bass singer, died last week in the State Lunatic Asylum, Vienna.

It is announced that Anderson, the fugitive slave, may be expected in England about the 25th May.

DIPHTHERIA IN THE UNITED STATES.—This fatal throat disease has already, in the United States alone, resulted in the death of 10,000 persons.

GARIBALDI.—It is stated at Berne that a fresh order has been addressed by Garibaldi to his officers residing in Switzerland, requesting them to be ready to assemble at his summons within a fortnight.

ROYAL PRESENTS.—A messenger from the Prince of Wales had arrived at Chicago, with some presents for the Hon. John Wentworth, mayor of that city. The presents consisted of two beautiful pointer dogs, and two valuable Southdown sheep.—*Canadian News*.

PETER'S PENCE.—On the occasion of the collection of Peter's Pence, made a few days ago in the church of St. Polycarp, at Lyons, the following note was found in one of the poor-boxes:—"It is a

shame to take from the poor a tribute used in paying for the luxury of the Court of Rome, and in carrying on war in Italy. It is not necessary to have so much money to fulfil all the spiritual duties of the Papacy. I undertake to perform the functions of the Pope for 5,000f. a-year."

PRINCE ALFRED IN THE WEST INDIES.—The newly-arrived mail brings further intelligence of the enthusiastic reception of the sailor Prince in the various islands at which the St. George touches. After leaving Barbadoes, the Prince visited St. Vincent and St. Lucia. On the 7th ult. the St. George sailed for Martinique, Antigua, Hayti, and Jamaica. Disappointment is expressed that he will not visit Grenada, Demerara, Trinidad, Tobago, nor, perhaps, Dominica and St. Kitts.

STATE OF SOCIETY AND LYNCH LAW IN FLORIDA.—A New York paper gives an account of what it calls a "tragedy" in Sumter county, Florida, on the 13th ult.:—"The Rev. George Andrews, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being accused of seduction and cruelty, killed two men and wounded two others. After due deliberation he was judged worthy of being hanged, and was hanged accordingly, sixty or seventy citizens of the country signing his death warrant. There was not a dissenting voice on the ground. The last words of this hardened wretch were, 'I am only sorry that I did not kill three or four more.'"

THE WELL AT CAWPORE.—A correspondence has been published by the Public Works Department, Bengal, in reference to monuments to be erected over the wells at Cawpore. In a letter to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces in Public Department, Lieutenant-Colonel Yule, secretary to the Government of India, writes on the 9th of January:—"I am directed by the Governor-General to communicate through you to his honour the Lieutenant-Governor his excellency's wishes regarding the monuments to be erected at Cawpore over the two wells of unhappy celebrity. Designs for both these monuments will be forwarded in a few days. That for the well near Wheeler's Intrenchment consists of a massive Iona cross on an appropriate basement. That for the other well west of the canal, will consist of an octagonal Gothic screen and platform encircling the closed well. Both the screen and the platform will be executed in stone. Over or by the side of the well will be placed a marble statue. The former design is by Mr. G. E. Street, architect, of Montague-place, Bedford-square, London; the latter by the Secretary in this department. The cross will bear inscriptions on the face of the standard and on the pedestal respectively. The inscription for the other monument will be engraved round the rim of the well. The inscriptions are as follow:—On the face of the cross—'In a well under this cross were laid, by the hands of their fellows in suffering, the bodies of men, women, and children, who died hard by, during the heroic defence of Wheeler's entrenchment, when beleaguered by the rebel Nana, June 6th to 27th, A.D. MDCCCLVII.' On the face of the pedestal of the cross,—"Our bones are scattered at the grave's mouth, as when one cutteth and cleaveth wood upon the earth. But our eyes are unto Thee, O God the Lord.—Psalm cxli." On the well within the screen,—"Sacred to the perpetual memory of a great company of Christian people, chiefly women and children, who near this spot were cruelly massacred by the followers of the rebel Nana Dhoondupont, of Bithoor, and cast, the dying with the dead, into the well below, on the 15th day of July, MDCCCLVII."

THE FORTHCOMING CENSUS.

The following official memorandum on some of the objects and uses of the census of 1861 has been issued, and will be read with interest. It may be stated—that our readers will scarcely need to be reminded—that there will be no investigation as to the "religious profession" of any one. That inquiry, when proposed last year, having been met with general disapproval, was abandoned by the Government.

The census concerns every individual in the British Isles. Early in April a schedule will be left with the occupier of every house and apartment; and shortly after sunrise, on Monday, 8th April, 30,441 enumerators in England and Wales will begin their calls at every house and collect the schedules which they have previously left, filling up those of persons who have been unable to write. A similar army will perform a precisely similar operation in Scotland, in Ireland, and in Australia. It is sometimes asked, why is the seventh census to be taken? What is the use of the information to be collected? The injunction "Know thyself" is as binding on nations as on individuals, and self-knowledge is in both cases as useful as it is difficult to acquire. The householder takes some note of the members of his family; the merchant takes stock; the governments count the numbers of their people. The population of a country is not only of great interest in science, but it is a piece of information with which every educated person is familiar, and is indeed the primary heading in every elementary book of geography. That the population may be correctly known, the census must be taken. The usefulness of information of this kind is shown by the demand for the London and other directories, Court Guides, Law Lists, and Peerages. The census supplies materials for a national directory, in which the name of every Englishman will be found inscribed. But the information in these national books will be more comprehensive than that in the directories; for after the names of the inmates in each inhabited house, their sex, age, conjugal condition, occupation, and birthplace, will be written. Thus, by an analysis of the returns, the population can be classified. We can learn the number of males and females living at different ages, distinguishing those married and unmarried, and

those who fabricate in every variety of industry the infinite number of valuable products in these islands. A knowledge of these facts about the English people would in itself be useful and gratifying to a liberal curiosity; precisely as is an acquaintance with the plants and minerals and animals of the world, and the stars of the heavens, whose "multitudes" have been catalogued by scientific men. It is moreover well established that the relations of men to each other, and all their acts, are governed by laws of universal interest, which can be deduced from the observations of which the census supplies the most essential part. Some of these laws are too recondite for casual discussion, but the doctrine of population may be referred to as of obvious importance. The area of these islands is limited, and it is a matter of no small interest to know how many mouths there are to be fed, or what rates they are increasing, and how they are likely to increase by subsisting marriages; how many are dependent on the several kinds of industry, deriving materials from the produce of the soil, or from the wider fields of foreign commerce. The census supplies answers to all these questions, and shows how population is increased or diminished by marriages at different ages, by the different species of industry, and by emigration to our vast colonial possessions. The numbers of fighting men, as well as intelligence and wealth, determine the position England holds in the presence of the other great powers of Europe; and are the measure of the influence which it can exert in the cause of freedom all over the world. The census displays to her enemies the force invaders have to dread, and to friendly states the numbers of their friends in England.

The first census was taken under Mr. Pitt's administration in 1801. It was the year of the Union with Ireland; a year of famine, and a year of sanguinary war with France, having the northern confederacy for its allies. The population of Great Britain was estimated at 7,392,000 in 1751. Manufacturers and the large towns increased, but emigration was commencing, and some country villages were deserted. Goldsmith sang:—

Ill fares the land, to hastening ill a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay;
Princes and lords may flourish or may fade,
A breath can make them, as a breath has made:
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied.

And Dr. Price contended that there was an absolute decay of the population. This gave rise to a protracted controversy, which, in the critical state of the country, it was important to settle. The population of Great Britain was then enumerated in 1801, and amounted to 10,917,000, and with that of Ireland united with her, made above 16,000,000. This was a triumphant reply to the doubts of those who despaired of their country. Notwithstanding the war the population increased, as the census showed, at the rate of two or three millions every ten years until 1841. Then immense emigrations took place; there was a depopulating famine in Ireland, which had an imperfect poor-law, and cholera was epidemic; yet the population of Great Britain was augmented by 2,308,000, and although the population of Ireland fell off, the people of the United Kingdom amounted to 27,724,000 in 1851. Since that date there have been great emigrations, and an epidemic of cholera; but the marriages have increased, the births have exceeded the deaths, and the mortality of the towns has been diminished by sanitary measures. An increase of the population may be expected; but its extent and the particular classes which have increased or declined—in towns or in the country—can only be determined by the census to be taken on the 8th of April. The "number of souls," in the expressive language of the old writers, will then be known, and will remind the nation of the extent of the institutions for the advancement of education, religion, and justice, required to keep pace with its numbers. The information which the census supplies admits of innumerable practical applications. It is absolutely necessary for determining the state of the public health; and by pointing out the immense variations in the rate of mortality, and the intensity of diseases under different circumstances, will lead to the removal of the real causes of national suffering and decay. In the same way, by comparing the crimes committed by different classes of the population with their numbers, the prevalence of crime may be discovered and diminished; which, when criminals are no longer transported, is a matter of immense importance. The frequency with which reference is made in both Houses of the Legislature, at public boards, and municipal bodies, to the varying population of the towns, counties, and several divisions of the country, demonstrates the propriety of obtaining all the information accurately which the census supplies for public purposes. The census was taken by the legislators of antiquity, and by the practical Romans; it is now carried out in every civilised country. But the English census has in it some peculiarities. It has no connexion whatever with rates and taxes. There is nothing approaching to a poll-tax in England, and no one has anything to dread from the census inquiries. There is no conscription in England, and even the ballot for the militia is forgotten; the service by sea and by land being filled by volunteers. The inquiry elicits no real secrets, as the information asked of each man is known approximately to all his friends; and even in the delicate matter of years numbered by gentlemen, or even by ladies of a certain age, it is found, that although many may look, they are never thought younger than they are by other people; so that to tell the truth is the right and the prudent course to pursue. The returns of age, and indeed the whole of the facts, it is officially announced, are to be treated as confidential, and neither to be used to a person's disadvantage nor to gratify "idle curiosity." Should the age of cooks, or of others, be found by any fatality standing still, or even retrograding, it should be corrected by their masters who fill in the return. In Rome, the working classes were not enumerated; in the Domesday-book, and even in some modern states, they are only counted by the head; but in England they are all taken down in the census-books by name, and treated precisely on the same footing as persons of the highest rank. Another peculiarity of the English census consists in its being taken by paid enumerators in one day. This is done to make the operation almost photographic, so that each individual may be counted only once; but it adds to the difficulty of this apparently simple but really complex and vast operation. England and Wales have been divided into 30,441 districts, to each of which an

enumerator has been appointed, as well as 501 to the large public institutions. They work under 2,192 district registrars and 631 superintendent registrars. To each officer minute printed instructions, suggested by the experience of the last census, have been given by the registrar-general; and all have been supplied with appropriate books and schedules suitable to their districts through the Post-office, the railways, and the Parcels Delivery Company; and the papers thus distributed, with strict regard to economy, weigh more than forty-five tons. The enumerators are a highly-respectable body, and include clergymen and many other professional men, who have undertaken the work from public motives. But the success of the operation depends not so much on the registrar-general, on his officers, or on the enumerators, as on the four or five million heads of families in every part of the land. Some of these, of course, are not in a position to understand the measure; and the co-operation of all the educated classes, particularly of the clergy, of medical men, and of public writers in the press, is indispensable to the complete success of the seventh census. If the infirm classes of society will expend a part of the interval between this date and the 8th of April in explaining the measure, in disseminating information among the poorer classes, and in persuading them to furnish exact returns, the operation will undoubtedly be as successful as it was in 1851, when the census was taken without the infliction of a single fine under the penal clauses of the act of Parliament.

Census-office, London, March 25.

THE INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

On Thursday a meeting at the Mansion House, summoned by the Lord Mayor, was attended by Mr. Gladstone, Baron Rothschild, Mr. Arthur Kinnaird, and a large number of gentlemen of distinction formerly connected with India. Among the speakers were Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Kinnaird, Sir Edward Regan, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Dent, Mr. Gregson, Mr. Frith, Colonel Herbert Edwardes, and Lord Clanricarde. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, a native of India, could not refrain from expressing the gratitude of himself and his countrymen to the originators of this movement. In England distress required only to be seen to be immediately relieved. He was present at the public meeting at Bombay on the subject of destitution in Ireland, and recollects the deep compassion which was expressed on the countenances of all present for the unhappy sufferers when their situation was described. Resolutions were adopted, and a committee was appointed to collect subscriptions, and superintend the transmission of funds to India. The amount subscribed up to Thursday night was 4,000L.

The committee referred to sat all day on Saturday at the Mansion House, and were busily engaged, aided by Mr. Goodman, the chief clerk, who on all these occasions is ever ready to lend his most valuable assistance in carrying out any good work. A general sub-committee has been appointed, whose duty it will be to receive subscriptions daily. Efforts are also being made to induce the public to hold meetings in all parts of the country in aid of the subscription; and the committee entertain a confident hope that the movement, now fairly set on foot will attain such a magnitude as to demonstrate to the different peoples of India generally the interest taken in their welfare by the people of this country, and that they are regarded by us as their fellow-subjects, united under the crown of England.

To-day the mail which leaves for Bombay, via Marseilles, carries 20,000L, the first English instalment towards the relief of the starving population of Upper India. This large contribution, raised, in less than a week, under the auspices of the Lord Mayor and the committee of gentlemen who sit daily at the Mansion House, has been forwarded to Sir George Clerk, the Governor of that Presidency, with an unlimited authority to transmit it in such proportions to the Lieutenant-Governors of the different districts in which the famine prevails as his local knowledge of the varying circumstances may suggest, and with all possible despatch, in order that it may be expended in the purchase of food for the destitute.

THE STRIKES IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

From the statements which appeared at the beginning of last week respecting the London builders' strike, it would naturally be supposed that certain employers had originated the new system of payment by the hour, at an advance of wages, and that the men had struck against it. It now appears, however, that the facts were quite of a contrary character. On the 7th inst., the old leader of the disastrous nine hours' strike of last year, Mr. Potter, on behalf of the joiners, and Mr. R. W. Grey, on behalf of the masons, sent in to four firms selected to begin with, letters asking for a reduction of labour to nine hours, at ten hours' pay. These four are all great contracting firms, and one of them has the Exhibition contract; and no doubt it was anticipated that they would be obliged to submit. But last year's experience had not been thrown away. Believing the enormous sacrifice demanded of them to be utterly impracticable, they offered instead the plan of payment by the hour, at an advance of a farthing per hour to both skilled men and labourers. This plan did not suit the unionists, who rejected it, and gave notice of the strike. It is now announced that the employers at large (who lost a vast amount of money last year) have determined not only to use the great engine of the men, combination, but to employ it vigorously and effectually. If these means fail, arrangements have been made to introduce Belgian workmen, who are equally skilled with the English, and who will

gladly work at twenty-five per cent less than the wages paid here.

Mr. J. Lee, the general secretary of the metropolitan branches of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, announces that the members held a meeting on the 28th ult., and resolved not to accept the 7d. per hour offered by the masters, and to persist in the nine hours' movement.

The strike of the Bristol masons has come to an end. Both sides have made concessions.

The Bath strike has terminated in the victory of the men. The masons obtain what they ask for—fourpence per day extra pay, and the liberty of leaving work at four o'clock on Saturday. At the same time the men undertake not to make any new demands for twelve months, and both sides are to give six months' notice of any intention to reduce or raise wages.

There is also a nine hours' movement in Edinburgh. The joiners have given way and resumed work, but the masons are obstinate, and refuse to surrender.

In South Lancashire the number of hands on strike, and unemployed in consequence of the strike and mills closed, is estimated as follows:—Ashton, 4,188; Staleybridge, 4,200; Dukinfield, 2,460; Mottlam district, 2,210; Hyde, Newton, and Godley, 11,040. It thus appears that upwards of 24,000 persons are now out of work in the above-named places, and the amount of money thus thrown out of circulation in these districts is estimated at 18,000L a week. It is confidently asserted by many that the strike cannot last, and it has certainly taken place contrary to the advice not only of the executive committee of the weavers of South Lancashire, but to the advice of the leaders now engaged in the movement. On the other hand, the weavers' committee, now the turnout has taken place, express their firm determination to stand by their fellow-workmen, and assure them of ultimate success.

THE REVENUE.

The Revenue Returns were published on Monday. The aggregate revenue for the year ending March 31st, is 70,203,674L, against 71,089,669L last year. On the last quarter there is a decrease of 1,603,821L on the year of 805,995L.

The Customs for the year ending March 31, 1861, are 23,305,777L, those for the preceding year are 24,460,902L, showing a loss of about 1,155,000L. This loss, we are told officially, has arisen upon the numerous articles affected by the repeal or reduction of duties. There is an increase, however, on the quarter of 273,000L arising on corn, spirits, wine, and penny duties (400,000L), lessened by a falling off of 127,000L on tobacco, tea, and other duties. The Excise yielded for the past year 19,435,000L, and for the year ending the 31st of March, 1860, 20,361,000L. This decrease of 926,000L has arisen on malt and spirits. "The bad quality of the barley last year has caused the reduction on malt. The reduction on spirits on the year has arisen partly from the causes which have affected the Revenue for the quarter, and partly from diminished consumption." An increase on the quarter of 366,000L is caused by accelerated payment of the malt duty, 550,000L, lessened by a diminished receipt of 200,000L upon spirits, large quantities of which were removed from bond in the corresponding quarter of last year in anticipation of an increased duty.

These are, of course, the most important parts of every Revenue Return, as they vary directly as the prosperity and consuming power of the people. The other heads present nothing remarkable. The variations arise either from the imposition of new taxation or from differences in the mode of collection. Thus, in the Property and Income Tax the strange variations which are to be noticed arise as follows:—The decrease of 1,978,000L on the quarter is owing to the collection of the additional 4d. in the pound in the quarter of last year; the increase of 1,327,000L on the year has arisen from the increased duty, and also from the change in the periods of collection. Under the head of "Miscellaneous," we are informed that the decrease on the year is almost wholly attributable to the diminution of the receipts from the sale of old stores.

The result of the whole is, that there will be a deficiency of several hundred thousand pounds—perhaps of nearly a million—to be provided for by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 15th.

Postscript.

Wednesday, April 3, 1861.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Niagara brings advices from Boston to the 20th ult. The *New York Herald* publishes in full the new tariffs of the Southern and United States. It praises the former, but condemns the latter. It was stated that no duties would be imposed on goods passing through the Confederate States for States beyond their jurisdiction. Mr. Charles Francis Adams had been appointed United States Minister to England, and Mr. William Dayton Minister to France. Mr. Lincoln still refused to receive the Southern Commissioners. It was expected that Major Anderson would withdraw his force from Fort Sumter on the 23rd ultimo. The mode of surrender had not been decided. The barracks on the river Brazos and at Santiago had been surrendered to Texas. A collision was anticipated in Texas between the Unionists and the Secessionists. The South,

era Congress had adjourned until May without adopting the new tariff. North Carolina had voted against the holding of a convention by a majority of 1,200. The Louisiana Convention had rejected the Southern Constitution. It was stated that the Havre Customs authorities had notified that ships belonging to the seceded States would be received on the same footing as those sailing under the Federal flag. The Philadelphia banks had resumed specie payments. The Canadian Parliament assembled at Quebec on the 16th ult.

ITALY.

ROME, March 30.

Last night, forty wagons of the Sardinian army were observed near Rome, coming from Gaeta. General Goyon ordered their immediate departure for Forni, under escort of gendarmes.

PARIS, April 2.

The *Pays* of this evening says:—"It is said that General Ulloa is the bearer of a petition to Prince Murat, signed by 750,000 persons, 80,000 of whom are inhabitants of Naples." General Ulloa has arrived in Paris.

GARIBALDI.

TURIN, April 2.

Garibaldi left for this city immediately after his arrival at Genoa to-day. He had a conference with the King at noon, the result of which is not yet known.

PRUSSIAN POLAND.

POSEN, April 1 (Evening).

Riots took place yesterday at Kalisch. A multitude of about 3,000 persons made a noisy and insulting demonstration (Katzennusk) before the house of the captain of the district. The windows of the house were smashed, and the captain fled to the Cadet School amid the shouts and yells of the people. His deputy was likewise insulted. Similar demonstrations afterwards took place before the houses of the President of the Tribunals and the Inspector of Schools. Order was re-established by the military.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, April 2.

On Sunday evening last riotous assemblages took place in Agram. The windows of the police-office were smashed by the people, and the Imperial Eagle was torn down from the Government buildings.

RUSSIAN POLAND.

WARSAW, April 2.

Another proclamation, addressed by Prince Gortchakoff to the people, has been published, which says:—"The important moment compels me to again address to you words of reason. The institutions which have been promised you guarantee the dearest interests of your country—religion and nationality. These institutions will be sincerely carried out. Avoid disturbances, which the Government cannot approve, and which would impede all progress."

THE EASTER VESTRIES.—A few of the Easter vestries were held on Monday, but the majority of them took place yesterday. Two or three of these meetings possess features of special interest. From St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, we learn that Mr. Westerton has declined to stand again as churchwarden, thus terminating a connexion which has lasted during many years of controversial excitement. At St. George's-in-the-East the popular candidates were of course elected. A remarkable and keen contest took place at Sydenham. In accordance with the resolution adopted at the meeting noticed elsewhere, Mr. Offor, jun., a Dissenter, was elected churchwarden by a large majority; and the various resolutions voting salaries for the organist, the organ-tuner, the organ-blower, the pew-opener, and the beadle, were defeated. A poll was, in each case, demanded. Ultimately the vicar, the Rev. Mr. English, in refusing to put a resolution, was voted out of the chair.

MR. ROEBUCK AT SHEFFIELD.—On Monday Mr. Roebuck appeared before his constituents at Sheffield, in compliance with a request that he should explain the sympathies with Austria, expressed in some of his recent speeches. The Temperance Hall was crowded to hear him, but for a long time such disorder prevailed that Mr. Roebuck could not make himself heard. At length Mr. Roebuck had to retire. Eventually the meeting was adjourned. A second meeting was held yesterday at the Surrey Music Hall, at which some 3,000 persons were present. Mr. Roebuck defended himself at great length in a vigorous speech, at the close of which a resolution expressing confidence in his personal character and political integrity was carried amid great cheering. A further resolution expressing the hope that the time might soon come when Italy shall be freed from internal tyranny and external domination, and hopes are long that Venetia and Rome may be united to the Italian Kingdom, was carried with immense cheering.

THE NINE HOURS' MOVEMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADE.—Nothing fresh has occurred, and it is to be hoped that the good sense of the bulk of the men has been brought to bear on the question of the altered mode and rate of payment, as more satisfaction is found to exist among the men as the question is better understood. In the mean time, men are offering every hour in the day to fill the vacancies caused by those who left their work rather than assent to the proposition, and every post brings offers from the country from men desirous of being employed in spite of the pickets, who may be seen in idle watchfulness at the entrance of the works.

AN IMPORTANT REFORM MEETING was held in the market-place, Halifax, on Monday. Resolutions, and a petition in favour of Mr. Baines's Borough Franchise Bill, were unanimously adopted.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

The supply of English wheat on sale in to-day's market was very small, and without improvement in quality. Fine and dry parcels met a free sale, at extreme rates; otherwise, the trade ruled heavy, at about Monday's currency. The show of foreign wheat was large, and the business doing was mostly in retail, at full prices. Floating cargoes of grain were high in value, although the demand for them was by no means active. Fine barley maintained its value; but all other kinds were dull in the extreme. Malt changed hands to a limited extent, at late rates. The oat trade was heavy, and prices had a drooping tendency. Beans were in moderate request, at full currencies. Peas, however, moved off slowly, on former terms. Flour met a fair sale, at previous quotations.

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"Observer."—Our space is already pre-occupied.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1861.

SUMMARY.

Distrust and anxiety, aggravated by the unsettled weather, have characterised the past week in relation both to home and foreign affairs. We have elsewhere adverted to some of the grounds for concern as to our national prospect. We look to the distant horizon also with some misgiving. Although every sinister rumour has been magnified by speculators in stocks, there is yet cause for apprehension as to the course of events in Europe. It is difficult to believe that the German Confederation, or rather Prussia, is resolved to precipitate hostilities with Denmark. Nevertheless, that must be the issue of the advice given to the Duchy of Holstein, which refuses every concession offered by its sovereign. Nothing but the good offices of the other Powers seems now likely to avert the outbreak of war between Germany and Denmark in the course of a few weeks. The fear of a collision between Austria and Italy on the frontier of Venetia is augmented by the new and more menacing attitude each party has assumed. Both of these Powers disclaim any intention of assuming the offensive, but the close proximity of two great armies, each recently augmented, is a source of danger. It would seem that Austria is desirous of provoking her antagonist to a breach of the peace which will afford her a pretext for crossing the Mincio. However desirous the Government of Victor Emmanuel may be to avoid hostilities, they cannot altogether control the bands of unruly Italian zealots who hover about the frontier, and whose indiscretion might any day light up the flame of war. To these causes of anxiety are to be added the approaching meeting of the Hungarian Diet, which is likely to demand an independent Government and the constitution of 1848, the ministerial difficulties at Vienna, and the unsettled state of some of the provinces of Turkey.

The serious aspect of affairs at home and abroad has imparted more significance and vitality to the Parliamentary Reform movement. There is that in the tone and character of the meetings held last week at Huddersfield, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, and Halifax which our Ministers and legislators would do well to note. They were genuine expressions of local opinion, and indicate a marked absence of that apathy and unreasonableness on the part of the working classes which have been put forward as pleas for denying them political rights. Lord Palmerston throws the blame of the rejection of the Reform Bill of his Government upon such professed Liberals as Mr. Massey, whose Salford constituents have, however, emphatically disclaimed any sympathy with his views, and marked their sense of his conduct. The demonstrations referred to have been alike in the expression of bitter indignation at the course pursued by the present Government in respect both to reform and economy, and in the indifference shown as to the prospect of a Derby Government. When Mr. Baines next week moves the second reading of his Borough Franchise Bill, he will be able to point to the events of the last few weeks as unmistakable evidence that the country really desires reform, and will not easily pardon those

who have acted the part of treacherous advocates.

During the present week every householder in the United Kingdom will receive the forms required to be filled up for obtaining the results of the Census. The value of the statistics thus obtained depends upon their accuracy; and a little trouble, and a careful study of the paper to be filled up, will enable the occupier to furnish a faithful return. The Registrar-General, it will be seen, pleads especially for the aid of the educated classes in facilitating the Census among their poorer neighbours; and will not, we are sure, plead in vain. Those who so strenuously and successfully resisted last year the insidious proposal for a census of "religious profession" will feel all the more anxious to give information on those legitimate subjects which do not stir up party feeling, and yield very valuable statistics. In Ireland a religious census is to be taken this year; but the sectarian animosity and rivalry already provoked strengthen the fear that the returns will be deceptive, if not unreliable. It promises to be a war of sects, in which each will strive to magnify its numbers, and sacrifice accuracy to the zeal for denominational interests.

The Cape mail brings fresh tidings of Dr. Livingstone, and the Zambesi mission connected with the London London Missionary Society. The intrepid explorer was last heard of in the neighbourhood of the Victoria Falls, described in his book, on his way to Linyanti, the capital of the chief Sekeletu, with a retinue of 70 Makololos. He had travelled on foot the whole distance from Tete, on the Zambesi. We are glad to hear, also, of the safe arrival of the Rev. Messrs. Price and Mackenzie at Lake Ngami, after a perilous and disastrous journey from Linyanti. As they were in communication with Mr. Moffat, we may hope that these wanderers in the desert are now safe at Kuruman.

THE REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

Our readers will hardly expect from us the same freedom in discussing the voluminous Report of the Royal Commission on Education as other journals are entitled to exercise, or as we ourselves claim to use in considering the merits or demerits of other public documents. The manner in which the Commissioners have discharged their trust, the degree of authority which their Report will carry with it, and the value to be attached to their several recommendations, we leave to be settled by more impartial judges than we can profess to be. But, perhaps, there are a few points in which the public will feel an interest, on which it is in our power to give information not likely to be possessed by many, and to those points we shall, for the present, confine our remarks.

And first, we crave leave to say a few words as to the spirit with which the Commissioners entered upon and prosecuted their difficult and onerous undertaking. We can speak without any hesitancy on this point, because we have to speak, for the most part, of a majority to whose primary principle on the subject of popular education we have all along stood, and continue to stand, decidedly opposed. If, therefore, an unfair bias had been allowed to display itself, either in the conduct of the inquiry, or in the inferences drawn from its results, that bias would naturally have shown itself in manner likely to produce an unpleasant impression upon our minds. The conclusion having gone against us on the most important and most fundamental of all the questions involved in the investigation, we shall hardly be suspected of even unconsciously flattering our own self-esteem when we testify that, in our sober judgment, no public question has ever been inquired into with more judicial impartiality. We have reason to believe that the Duke of Newcastle consented to preside over the Commission only on the understanding that its work should be *bond fide*, and that it should not sit with a view to any foregone conclusion. On this understanding he selected for his colleagues gentlemen known to represent widely different views on the subject of education, especially in its relation to the State. We rejoice in being able to offer our testimony to the fact that, from first to last, every one of them displayed the same spirit of fairness. The most scrupulous care was evinced on all occasions to give fair play to all sides on every controverted point—to seek the most trustworthy evidence in whatever quarter it was to be had, and by whatever agency it could be best obtained—and to give to it, when collected, the most unprejudiced consideration. Of course, the inquiry was pursued by men who had already formed decided opinions upon all its salient points—but those opinions, so far as we had an opportunity of judging, were never allowed to colour the temper or spirit in which the investigation was conducted.

We believe we shall not trespass beyond the limits of etiquette in bearing witness to the patient, painstaking, minute and conscientious care with which the Commission did its work. It is now nearly three years since it commenced its gratuitous labours. Its meetings have been considerably upwards of a hundred in number, occupying on an average four hours a day. Most of them have been attended by all the Commissioners—the absence of any one of them, except on account of illness, or occasional distance from town, having been exceedingly rare. They have spared themselves no trouble which seemed to be requisite to the completion of their task. They have grudged no amount of time which it called for at their hands, and which it lay in their power to give. The Report, voluminous as it is, represents but a moiety of their labour, for no portion of it was gone over less than twice, and some parts of it three or four times. The evidence upon which the Report is based, and which fills some half-dozen closely printed octavo volumes, was individually and most carefully studied. All the prominent points of the Report were thoroughly discussed, sometimes in one light, sometimes in another. Very few things indeed, even amongst the most trivial, were allowed to be slurred over—very little of the work, even the most irksome, was scamped. To more than one of the Commissioners the public is indebted for labour as constant and as hard as usually falls to the lot of paid secretaries. On the part of all, the industry was unflagging, and the pains taken might be almost characterised as religious. In this respect, we imagine, no Royal Commission ever did its work with greater conscientiousness.

It will be observed that each of the Commissioners has affixed his signature and seal to the Report. But the document itself shows that the public will not be warranted by that fact in supposing that there was entire unanimity. On the question whether the State should meddle with the education of the independent poor in this country, a difference of views soon disclosed itself. A minority were of opinion that it should not—but after having maintained that opinion in discussion, after being outvoted, and after being permitted to record their convictions in the body of the Report, they did not feel it necessary either to abandon their posts, or to draw up a separate report. What they have adopted, they have avowedly adopted "in the second resort." If the State is to take part in the education of the English people, the plan recommended by the Commission is accepted by the minority as the best one feasible.

On another question to which our readers, at least, will attach great importance, there was also an irreconcileable difference of opinion. With a view of rendering State inspection more uniform and symmetrical, and of meeting the conscientious objections of those who cannot recognise any system of education which puts religious teaching under State superintendence, it was proposed that the religious instruction given in assisted schools should be left exclusively to the responsibility of the managers, and that it should be no part of the duty of the Inspectors appointed by the Committee of Council to examine into this department in any of the Schools. The proposal was discussed at great length, and with entire freedom on both sides—and a majority of the Commission voted in its favour. This decision the majority, in deference to the earnest and strong objections of the minority, were content to record, foregoing a positive recommendation in its favour in order that the dissentients might feel more free to sign the Report without an accompanying protest. On several other points there were, as might have been expected, exceptions taken by one or more of the Commissioners. But, on the whole, the Report may be fairly regarded as representing, with the limitations we have specified, the concurrent views of the entire body. In its substance, it is the *bond fide* report of the entire Commission, and carries with it their aggregate authority.

We need hardly add that from the day of the opening of the Commission to the day on which the Report was presented, not a single jar of personal feeling was apparent. Several of the Commissioners met as strangers to each other—none of them, we believe, have parted without sentiments of friendly esteem for their colleagues. To the Duke of Newcastle is due the credit of having, by his patience, his considerateness, his unfailing courtesy, and his quiet tact, preserved good humour and kindly feeling throughout the numerous and occasionally exciting discussions over which he presided; but it would be doing less than justice to his colleagues did we fail to acknowledge the self-control, the readiness to yield with grace what could not be retained, and the invariable good feeling, which they exhibited towards one another. This uninterrupted personal harmony contributed largely towards making even tiresome work not only endurable,

but pleasant, and probably did not a little towards securing a united report.

We have given in another place a cursory sketch of what is contained in the somewhat too bulky volume in which the Commissioners have recorded the results of their investigations. Those results we shall freely discuss as we may see occasion. We have only to say just now, that we see nothing in them to disturb the opinion we have always maintained in this journal, but much, very much, to vindicate and confirm it. And, albeit the Commissioners have put forth an elaborate scheme the object of which is to extend and equalise State assistance in the education of the poor, we have the utmost confidence that the tendency of their Report will be rather to discourage interference with the voluntary principle, than to supersede its valuable efforts. In short, the free educationists in our judgment will stand on a higher level in public estimation in consequence of the labours of the Education Commission.

MR. ROEBUCK AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

MR. ROEBUCK's speech in behalf of Austria has got him into trouble with some of his constituents. They have called him to account, and in obedience to that call he presented himself before them on Monday last. The limited space of the hall in which the meeting was held, the crowd of people that flocked to it, the noisy efforts of those who were excluded to get in, and, we are sorry to believe, the uproar excited by a few lads apparently sent for the express purpose of creating confusion, prevented Mr. Roebuck from uttering more than about a dozen sentences, and rendered an adjournment of the meeting necessary. Yesterday the hon. and learned member would again essay to put within reach of his discontented constituents the key to his new political position, and we earnestly trust without interruption.

Mr. Roebuck is very naturally indignant at the imputation of venality and treachery made against him by the least moderate section of his supporters. They accuse him of having twice sold himself—once to Lord Derby's Government for whose Reform Bill he voted, just after a subsidy had been conceded to the Galway Packet Company, of which he was once a director—and a second time to the Austrian Government, in consideration of certain advantageous concessions to Mr. Lever, whom the hon. and learned member accompanied to Vienna, and who, in consequence of Mr. Roebuck's assistance, concluded what is given out to be a very profitable bargain. From these excessively gross imputations we cannot doubt the hon. member's ability to clear himself. His past life lends no countenance whatever to the insinuation of his having been betrayed into pecuniary corruption. He has far too much self-esteem to barter his political principles for filthy lucre. Whether he is proof against the more refined and flattering blandishments of an ancient Imperial court will appear more distinctly after his explanation has been made; for even if he can furnish even plausible political reasons for his sudden change of tone in Italian affairs, his long career unquestionably entitles him to an acquittal from the charge of being swayed by less legitimate influences. He is not bound to give reasons which shall satisfy his hearers of the soundness and wisdom of his recent decision; it will suffice that he produces such as may fairly be supposed to have satisfied him. He may have been wrong in his judgment, but entirely pure in his motives; and hence, if he can reasonably account for the change which has passed upon his judgment, no one has a right to suspect him of having been moved by unworthy considerations. We both hope and believe that he can do so.

But Mr. Roebuck, conscious as he may be of his own incorruptibility, need not be surprised at the suspicions which his conduct has raised. When he styled himself "Tear 'em," the watchdog of the United Kingdom against prowling wolves, he attracted to himself a good deal of scrutinising vigilance. His perpetual boasts of honesty and poverty, as though nobody but himself could be at the same time poor and honest, have very naturally made keen eyes all the keener in detecting in him the slightest signs of defection. Mr. Roebuck's great enemy is his own insufferable and intolerant conceit, and, as he has incessantly, both in season and out of season, trumpeted his own praises, he ought to have known that there would soon be not a few who would eagerly seize the first favourable opportunity of demonstrating the wide difference there is between self-inflation and solid virtue. To such men, Mr. Roebuck's recent behaviour, to say the least of it, presented some startlingly ugly coincidences. He may have pocketed nothing whatever as a reward for the aid he rendered in obtaining the Galway Packet contract from the Derby Government—but it cer-

tainly fell out most unfortunately for him that it was just after securing that contract for a commercial company of which he was a director, that his vote in favour of the Derby Reform Bill was given. He may not have been peculiarly interested in Mr. Lever's bargain with the Austrian Government—but he went to Vienna with Mr. Lever—he used his utmost exertions on behalf of Mr. Lever—and Mr. Lever was understood to have completely succeeded. It was a pity that the hon. and learned member's speech in favour of the retention of Venetia by Austria should have been delivered in the House of Commons immediately on his return. Of course, these are only coincidences—but Mr. Roebuck has so loudly vaunted his unique honesty that he must not be surprised if other men, possibly quite as honest as himself, but not quite so given to parade it, pieced together these coincidences, and drew from them plausible but false deductions.

We are sorry to say that the hon. and learned member for Sheffield has himself been too apt to jump from equally unconnected premises to equally false and unjust conclusions. The dogmatic confidence with which he has made the whole country ring with his denunciations of the designs of the French Emperor—the ill-natured interpretation he has deliberately put upon Napoleon's acts of friendliness towards this country—the fiery speeches he has made in Parliament and out of Parliament to affix to him the stigma of a filibuster—and the slight evidence which has served him as a sufficiently broad foundation for his heavy charges, might well have furnished the model on which his disaffected constituents have framed their indictment against himself. Perhaps, as he knows them to be mistaken, notwithstanding the coincidences which may have misled them, he will now admit the possibility of being mistaken himself in a similar case, and may feel less confident for the future of his being able to see clearly through a stone wall. The unjust measure dealt out to him should induce him to regret that he has dealt out precisely the same measure to the master of legions. Coincidences, however curious, do not necessarily imply cause and effect. We admit it in Mr. Roebuck's case—let him admit it in the case of any man whom, on far less plausible grounds, he has persistently denounced.

OMINOUS SYMPTOMS.

AFTER his own loose and easy fashion, Lord Palmerston at his re-election for Tiverton congratulated his constituents that the condition of the country was upon the whole satisfactory and good. The Prime Minister may have official warrant for his cheerfulness of tone, but to the public eye there are many signs that the tide of national prosperity which began to ebb last year has by no means reached low water. Whatever barometer of our social condition we may consult, none of them point to fair weather.

The contraction of our external commerce has become too marked to escape serious observation. The considerable falling off in the export trade of last year has been continued this year. In January and February our exports were less by 3,370,018^l, or 16² per cent., than for first two months of 1860. This marked decline may be attributed chiefly to the limitation of the American demand, and to the restricted trade to India; and applies with greatest force to our chief staples—cotton goods, yarns, metals, and linens. 27 per cent. less of manufactured cotton goods were exported in February, 1861, than in February, 1860; the United States having taken little more than one-half of what was shipped across the Atlantic in February last year. In fact our present trade with the American States is to a great extent one-sided. While we have exported so few of our manufactures we have imported no less than 1,200,000^l worth of her wheat, to say nothing of Indian corn, to make up for the deficiencies of our late harvest. Nor is there any prospect of the two great markets for our productions—India and the United States—being for some time to come more inviting. The great famine in the North West of India is now to be added to the other obstacles to an expansion of trade in the East. In the United States, even if there should be no civil convulsion, some months must elapse before political excitement can subside; while the new Protectionist tariff adopted by Congress will still further paralyse our commercial operations, with no hope of a change till the American Legislature again meets in the autumn. With the exception of a more favourable tariff in Turkey, and the increased commerce that may result from the Treaty with France, there is nothing to compensate for the adverse state of things in India and America. For some months to come, therefore, the Board of Trade returns are likely to indicate a contracting trade.

So great a falling off in the foreign demand for our chief productions is beginning to tell upon the trade of the country and the condition of our industrial population. From our chief manufacturing centres there are general complaints of restricted operations and diminished demand. For home goods in Birmingham there is not one-third of the trade for the class of goods most in demand at this season. "Many manufacturers who have been unwilling to place their men upon short time now declare that they will be compelled to do so, and this in some of the best of our staple trades." The report from Leeds is that the manufacturers throughout the district are far from working full time; from Leicester, that "it is a long time since so small an amount of business was doing at the present time of the year." At Bradford, "spinners are still acting with great caution, and as yet find no inducement to increase their production; on the contrary, they appear inclined to diminish it to a still greater extent;" and from Wolverhampton the report is that there do not appear any very substantial grounds for anticipating a decided improvement. In the great cotton districts the strikes, reports of failures, the stringent money market, and fears for the next harvest, are exercising a prejudicial effect. While in other quarters there is talk of working short time, no less than 24,000 of the operatives of South Lancashire are actually out on strike—not for an advance of wages, but to resist the reduction which adverse times have obliged their masters to make. The weavers of South Lancashire must be very ill-instructed if they expect to be able to resist the inexorable laws of supply and demand, and obtain in a time of depression, of restricted markets, of high price of the raw material, and of enormous taxation, the same remuneration for their labour as in periods of prosperity.

Restricted trade, political disquietude in Europe and America, a bad harvest, and a severe winter, have combined to defeat the beneficial working of last year's Budget, and will oblige Mr. Gladstone to provide in his coming financial statement against a deficiency. The Chancellor of the Exchequer will have to deal with a revenue of 70,283,674^l, which, in spite of augmented Income-tax, is less by 800,000^l than the produce of last year's taxation. With all our heavy burdens, and a revenue such as no other country produces, we cannot make both ends meet. While the pressure upon the country is already so great as to have led to a falling off in the consumption of tea and tobacco, we have nothing to hope for in the shape of economy or retrenchment at the hands of the present House of Commons. In principle the estimates for the year have been passed, although the clearest evidence has been forthcoming that millions are absolutely wasted irrespective of what the Government considers necessary for the army and navy. We are spending at the rate of 250,000^l a day, which yet does not suffice to meet the demands upon the national purse. As the House of Commons has so completely abdicated its functions, it is time that those whom they profess to represent should make their voices heard. If meetings like that held last week at Bristol were multiplied throughout the country, Parliament might, perchance, feel it necessary to do something to stay this alarming expenditure, and none, we are sure, would rejoice more at the return of the nation to a just sense of its condition than the present Chancellor of the Exchequer.

THE REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON EDUCATION.

The report of the commissioners appointed nearly three years since to "inquire into the present state of popular education in England, and to consider and report what measures, if any, are required for the extension of sound and cheap elementary instruction to all classes of the people," was given to the public on Thursday last. It is a most voluminous document, occupying, with the statistical tables, more than seven hundred pages of a Parliamentary Blue Book. This space is devoted to the report only; but in a few days five other volumes will be published, containing the reports of the Assistant Commissioners on the State of Education in the ten specimen districts, the special reports on Education in France, Germany, and Switzerland, the answers to a circular of questions, issued by the Commissioners to persons interested in popular education in various parts of the country, and the *vice versa* evidence of certain witnesses whom the Commissioners examined especially in reference to the Privy Council system.

Seeing the time that has elapsed since the Commission began its work, it may be desirable to state that it was appointed as far back as June, 1858, on the motion of Sir John Pakington, whose aim was to obtain such an exposure of the present costly system

under the Privy Council as would lead to the substitution of the rate-in-aid plan. The gentlemen who accepted the trust were the Duke of Newcastle (as chairman), Sir John Taylor Coleridge, the Revs. W. C. Lake and W. Rogers, clergymen, (the latter one of the most successful promoters of education amongst the poor in London), Mr. N. W. Senior, the political economist, Mr. Goldwin Smith, Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford, and Mr. Edward Miall, who was chosen as the representative of the Dissenters and Voluntaries. The Commission was appointed under the Marquis of Salisbury, at that time President of the Education Board in Lord Derby's Government.

The information collected by the Commissioners, the substance and drift of which is embodied in the report, was obtained from every available source. Perhaps the reports of the Assistant Commissioners will be esteemed to be the most valuable contribution to the evidence contained in the volume. The Commissioners, at an early period of their labours, appointed ten gentlemen to examine minutely into the condition of education in ten selected districts. These were as follows:—

Two Agricultural districts . Rev. T. Hedley and Rev. J. Fraser.
Two Manufacturing districts Mr. Winder and Mr. Coode.
Two Mining districts . . Mr. Foster and Mr. Jenkins.
Two Maritime districts . . Mr. J. M. Hare and Mr. Howson.
Two Metropolitan districts . Mr. Wilkinson and Dr. Hodgson.

These gentlemen, who were styled Assistant Commissioners, commenced their inquiries in October, 1858, and completed them by the end of April, 1859. The result of their inquiries as to the ten districts, which were selected so as to comprehend populations employed in every variety of occupation distributed over every part of the country, and placed in very different circumstances as to prosperity or the reverse, is a collection of information of the most complete and exhaustive character, with respect not only to the instruction given in schools, but as to the general condition of the population as to education, and as to its effect on their habits and conduct.

Besides this, however, the Commissioners communicated with more than fifty persons interested in popular education in different parts of the country. Amongst those whose answers are referred to in this volume are the Bishop of Carlisle, Lord Lyttelton, Rev. Canon Guthrie, Mr. Akroyd, Lady Dukinfield, Miss Carpenter, Rev. G. H. Hamilton, Rev. T. W. Davids, Mr. H. S. Skeats, Colonel Stobart, etc.

The witnesses examined by the Commissioners included Sir J. P. K. Shuttleworth, Mr. K. W. Lingen, Rev. Dr. Temple, Mr. Harry Chester, Rev. W. J. Unwin, and several of the Government Inspectors of Schools.

In addition to the information thus obtained, the Commissioners put themselves in communication with the leading Educational Societies, from whom they obtained information generally of so complete a character as to enable them to publish a series of statistical tables which almost equal in value those obtained at the Census of 1851.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS.

It is proved by the returns published by the Commissioners, that the schools have done more than simply keep pace with the increase of population. Lord Brougham's returns of 1818 showed that at that time the proportion of week-day scholars to the population was 1 in 17.25. Next came Lord Kerry's returns in 1833 (imperfect, no doubt, but still approximately correct), which showed a proportion of 1 week-day scholar to 11.27 of the population. The returns of the census of 1851 gave a proportion of 1 to 8.36 of the population, and now those obtained by the Education Commission give a proportion of 1 scholar to every 7.7 of the estimated population of 1858. These proportions are indicative of steady progress in respect of popular education. They show that the quantity of education increases. They also show that without any general system of State Education this country has reached a position which is now inferior only to that of Prussia. Of the 2,535,462 scholars in week-day schools in 1858 as many as 1,675,158 were in public schools; 860,304 were in private-adventure schools, or schools kept for the profit of private persons. Of the 1,675,158 scholars in public schools 1,549,312 were in week-day schools supported by the various religious bodies; 43,093 were in Ragged, Philanthropic, Birkbeck, and factory schools; 47,748 in workhouse, reformatory, naval, and military schools; and about 35,000 in collegiate and the richer endowed schools. The religious bodies are therefore the chief supporters of education,

The number of scholars in Sunday schools in 1858 was 2,411,554, and in evening schools 89,868.

ACCOMMODATION AND ATTENDANCE.

The accommodation for scholars is found to be ample. We gather from the statistical tables—little reference being made to this subject in the general report—that for every 100 scholars in average attendance in the ten specimen districts there was accommodation for 148.7.

With regard to the nature of the attendance, it is found to be very irregular, but least so in the private schools. One result is very gratifying. In answer to the question, What number of children should be on the books of some schools? the Commissioners state their conviction that, with the exception of the few who are educated at home, and the few who are incapacitated from sickness or neglect, "all the children in the country capable of going to school receive some instruction." The average duration of attendance is found to be nearly six years.

CAUSES OF AND REMEDIES FOR NON-ATTENDANCE.

The Commissioners made minute inquiries as to the causes of non-attendance at school. As a result it is stated that two propositions are established. The first is, that almost all parents appreciate the importance of Elementary Education, and that the respectable parents are anxious to obtain it for their children. The second is, that they are not prepared to sacrifice the earnings of their children for this purpose; and that they accordingly remove them from school as soon as they have an opportunity of earning wages of an amount which adds in any considerable degree to the family income. Many proofs of the estimate set upon the value of education, even by the poorest, are given from the reports of the Assistant Commissioners, but they cannot forego the wages of their children. Poverty itself is proved not to be a cause of non-attendance, nor is religion, nor is indifference. Where there is an entire absence of schooling, the cause of it is to be found in the intemperance, apathy, and recklessness of the most degraded part of the population. The result of their examination is expressed in the words of the Commissioners, that "independence is of more importance than education." They therefore do not recommend any compulsory system. Their several convictions on this part of the subject—one of the most important sections of the inquiry—are contained in the following:—

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

Our principal conclusions in relation to this part of our subject are as follow:—

That the present conditions of school attendance are such that three-fifths of the children resorting to elementary schools attend sufficiently to be able with proper instruction to learn to read and write with tolerable ease, and to cipher well enough for the purposes of their condition in life, besides being grounded in the principles of religion. This, however, is subject to some deduction on the score of the frequent removal of children from school to school.

That coupling these conditions of attendance with the increasing interest felt in popular education, and the prospect of better and more attractive teachers and schools, the state of things in this respect is not on the whole discouraging.

That the difficulties and evils of any general measure of compulsion would outweigh any good results which could be expected from it under the present state of things.

That neither the Government nor private persons can effectually resist, or would be morally justified in resisting, the natural demand of labour when the child has arrived, physically speaking, at the proper age for labour, and when its wages are such as to form a strong motive to its parents for withdrawing it from school.

That this being the case, public efforts should be directed principally to increasing the regularity of the attendance, rather than to prolonging its duration; and that so far as the prolongation of attendance is aimed at, the division of the children's time between school and labour will be found more feasible than their retention for the whole of their time in school.

That under the present circumstances of society, a satisfactory point will have been reached when children go to the infant school at the age of three, and from the infant school to the day school at the age of six or seven, and remain in the day school till ten, eleven, or twelve, according to the circumstances of their parents and the calling to which they are destined; provided that they attend, whilst on the school books, not less than four hours a day for five days in the week, and not less than thirty weeks, ranging, under the most favourable circumstances, up to forty-four weeks in the year.

That there is nothing in the feelings of the parents on the subject of education to prevent well-directed efforts to insure this amount of attendance from meeting with general success.

That special efforts should at the same time be made, by means of evening schools, to keep up the education once received, to which the encouragement of free and lending libraries would form a valuable auxiliary.

That much time may also be redeemed for educational purposes, from the years of childhood now neglected, by preparing the children for the day schools in good infant schools.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

With reference to the worth of the instruction given in the schools, the Commissioners have arrived at conclusions that will not be deemed very satisfactory by the supporters of the Privy Council system. All the assistant Commissioners report that the elementary teaching in schools is very defective, that the children, whatever else they may learn, do not learn to write or cipher, while religious knowledge seems to be little better taught. The Commissioners however do not consider that the teachers are entirely responsible for these failures. The utmost that can be said against them is, that they do not perform a most arduous duty, which they have no direct personal motive for performing, and which they seem to have been accustomed to

look upon as almost hopeless. They quote Mr. Unwin to show that the fault rests with the managers of schools. The result is, they say, that "while it would be far from the truth to infer that the inspected schools have failed, they have certainly not succeeded in educating to any considerable extent the bulk of the children who have passed through them." Inspected and assisted schools are proved however to be superior to uninspected and unassisted schools.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL SYSTEM.

The Commissioners trace the history of the Privy Council system from its commencement, and explain, in considerable detail, its characteristic features. They believe it has accomplished much good, but that, as a system, it has great defects. It assists 7,000 schools; but it leaves unassisted, unimproved, and uninspected, nearly 16,000 denominational schools; while the private schools, containing more than half-a-million of children, are entirely passed over. The assistance is offered on such conditions that the poorer districts, which want the aid most, cannot avail themselves of it; nor is there any immediate prospect of their being able to do so. It is commonly said that the system "helps those who help themselves." But this, the Commissioners observe, is a fallacy, since the poor cannot help themselves in the districts where the rich will not help them. To make exceptions in favour of special cases of need is quite out of the power of Government, which cannot grant a favour to one claimant without granting it to all, and which, in making special allowances to the district the poor of which are most in need, would in fact be giving a premium to the illiberality or apathy of the landlords in those districts. Another grave objection to the present system, as we have seen, is that, though the inspected schools are far superior to the uninspected, inspection fails to secure the grand object of sound elementary instruction. The older scholars are somewhat ambitiously educated, but the younger scholars are not thoroughly grounded in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and as a large proportion of the scholars leave at an early age, the consequence is, "that there is overwhelming evidence from Her Majesty's Inspectors to the effect that not more than one-fourth of the children receive a good education." The examination made by the inspectors into the most elementary part of the instruction is not sufficiently searching, and the master or mistress has no sufficient motive to undergo the drudgery which such instruction involves. The administrative complication of the system appears also to be growing excessive, the Privy Council Office having to correspond separately with each of the 7,000 schools. The evidence of Mr. Lingen and Mr. Chester, who have been the chief administrators for some years past, is very strong on this head, and plainly shows that the office is being reduced, by the overwhelming mass of detail, from a superior and controlling intelligence to a mere machine, governed by precedent and routine. Excessive centralization, attended by undue rigidity and by diminution of local interest in popular education, is another alleged defect. Finally, there is the great pressure on the central revenue to which Chancellors of the Exchequer are beginning to demur. According to the estimate of the Commission, the present system, if extended to the whole country, would cost upwards of two millions a-year. Dr. Temple, who is thoroughly acquainted with it, and is much opposed to its continuance, states that its tendency is, by constant relaxations of its conditions, to attain the enormous sum of five millions.

The Commissioners' record of the present system is expressed in the following words:—

We have seen that its leading principles have been to proportion public aid to private subscriptions, and to raise the standard of education by improving the general character of the schools throughout the country; that it has enlisted, in the promotion of education, a large amount of religious activity, and that, avoiding all unnecessary interference with opinion, it has practically left the management of the schools in the hands of the different religious denominations. In these respects it has been most successful. But we find that it demands, as a condition of aid, an amount of voluntary subscriptions which many schools placed under disadvantageous circumstances can scarcely be expected to raise; that it enlists in many places too little of local support; that its teaching is deficient in the more elementary branches, and in its bearing on the younger pupils; and that while the necessity of referring many arrangements in every school to the central office embarrasses the Commissioners of Council with a mass of detail, the difficulty of investigating minute and distant claims threatens to become an element at once of expense and of dispute. We find further that one of its leading supporters asserted in Parliament that "it was not intended by those who in 1839 commenced the system that its plan should be such as to pervade the whole country;" we see that it has been found necessary to break in upon its original principle of proportioning aid to subscription, and that this leads to a vast increase of expense, and we therefore conclude that if the system is to become national prompt means should be taken to remedy defects which threaten to injure its success in proportion to its extension, and to involve the revenue in an excessive expenditure.

PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATION.

After a review of the facts that have been brought before them, and of the circumstances of the country with reference to education, and of schemes that have been proposed, the Commissioners proceed to state their own plan. It is important here to mention that their plan is the plan only of a majority. The statements of the majority and minority with respect to it are given in the following words:—

VIEWS OF THE MAJORITY.

It is right here to state, in speaking on this subject, that there exists among the members of the Commi-

sion, as among the nation at large, deeply seated differences of opinion with regard to the duty of Government in this country towards education.

The greater portion of the members of the Commission are of opinion that the course pursued by the Government in 1839, in recommending a grant of public money for the assistance of education, was wise; that the methods adopted to carry out that object have proved successful; and that while it is expedient to make considerable alterations in the form in which this public assistance is given, it would not be desirable either to withdraw it or largely to diminish its amount. Without entering into general considerations of the duty of a State with regard to the education of the poorer classes of a community, they think it sufficient to refer to the fact that all the principal nations of Europe, and the United States of America, as well as British North America, have felt it necessary to provide for the education of the people by public taxation; and to express their own belief that, when the grant to education was first begun, the education of the greater portion of the labouring classes had long been in a neglected state, that the parents were insensible to its advantages, and were (and still continue to be) in most cases incapable from poverty of providing it for their children, and that religious and charitable persons, interested in the condition of the poor, had not the power to supply the main cost of an education which, to be good, must always be expensive. They are further of opinion that, although the advance of education during the last twenty years has led to a wider and more just sense of its advantages, the principal reasons which originally rendered the assistance of Government desirable still form a valid ground for its continuance, partly because large portions of the country have been unable to obtain a due share in the advantages of the grant, and in the improvements in education which have resulted from its operation, partly because there is still no prospect that the poor will be able by the assistance of charitable persons to meet the expense of giving an education to their children. They believe, therefore, that a withdrawal to any considerable extent of the public grant would have a tendency to check the general advance of education, and to give up much of the ground which has been won; and while they think that the present method of distributing the grant has many disadvantages, they believe them to consist in the manner in which the principle of giving public aid is applied and carried out, and not in the principle itself. Upon these grounds they have endeavoured in various parts of their report to indicate the points in which improvements are necessary, and the manner in which they may be most effectually introduced.

VIEW OF THE MINORITY.

The minority admit that the responsibilities and functions of Government may be enlarged by special circumstances, and in cases where political disasters have retarded the natural progress of society. But they hold that in a country situated politically and socially as England is, Government has, ordinarily speaking, no educational duties, except towards those whom destitution, vagrancy, or crime casts upon its hands. They make no attempt at this distance of time to estimate the urgency of the circumstances which originally led the Government of this country to interfere in popular education. They fully admit that much good has been done by means of the grant; though they think it not unlikely that more solid and lasting good would have been done, that waste would have been avoided, that the different wants of various classes and districts would have been more suitably supplied, that some sharpening of religious divisions in the matter of education would have been spared, and that the indirect effects upon the character of the nation, and the relations between class and class, would have been better, had the Government abstained from interference, and given free course to the sense of duty and the benevolence which, since the mind of the nation has been turned from foreign war to domestic improvement, have spontaneously achieved great results in other directions.

These members of the Commission desire that, a good type of schools and teachers having now been extensively introduced, the benefits of popular education having been manifested, and public interest in the subject having been thoroughly awakened, Government should abstain from making further grants, except grants for the building of schools, to which the public assistance was originally confined, and the continuance of which will be fair towards the parishes which have hitherto received no assistance; that the annual grants which are now made should be gradually withdrawn; and that Government should confine its action to the improvement of union schools, reformatory schools, and schools connected with public establishments, at the same time developing to the utmost the resources of the public charities, which either are or may be made applicable to popular education, and affording every facility which legislation can give to private munificence in building and endowing schools for the poor. It appears to them that if the State proceeds further in its present course, and adopts as definitive the system which has hitherto been provisional, it will be difficult hereafter to induce parental and social duty to undertake the burden which it ought to bear, or to escape from the position, neither just in itself nor socially expedient, that large and ill-defined classes of the people are entitled, without reference to individual need, or to the natural claims which any of them may possess on the assistance of masters and employers, to have their education paid for, in part at least, out of the public taxes. Nor do they feel confident that Government will ever be able to control the growing expenditure and multiplying appointments of a department, the operations of which are regulated by the increasing and varying demands of philanthropists rather than by the definite requirements of the public service.

They have felt it their duty, however, to regard the question as it stands after twenty-nine years of a policy opposed to their own; and on the rejection of their own view, they cordially adopt, in the second resort, the scheme of assistance approved by the majority of their colleagues, which they regard as better in every respect, and above all as a far nearer approach to justice, than the present extremely partial system.

We have thought fit to state the differences existing among us on this important point. It must not be inferred that this is the only matter on which we differ. In a subject involving so many statements, so many inferences, so many general principles, and so many executive details, universal concurrence was not to be expected, and has not, in fact, been obtained.

PROPOSED PLAN.

The Commissioners then proceed to develop their proposed plan, of which the following is an outline:—

PLAN FOR GIVING ASSISTANCE TO THE SCHOOLS OF THE INDEPENDENT POOR.

I. That all assistance given to the annual maintenance of schools shall be simplified and reduced to grants of two kinds.

The first of these grants shall be paid out of the general taxation of the country, in consideration of the fulfilment of certain conditions by the managers of the schools. Compliance with these conditions is to be ascertained by the Inspectors.

The second shall be paid out of the county rates, in consideration of the attainment of a certain degree of knowledge by the children in the school during the year preceding the payment. The existence of this degree of knowledge shall be ascertained by examiners appointed by County and Borough Boards of Education hereinafter described.

2. That no school shall be entitled to these grants which shall not fulfil the following general conditions:—

The school shall have been registered at the office of the Privy Council, on the report of the Inspector, as an elementary school for the education of the poor.

The school shall be certified by the Inspector to be healthy and properly drained and ventilated, and supplied with offices; and the principal school-room shall contain at least eight square feet of superficial area for each child in average daily attendance.

3. That there shall be paid upon the average daily attendance of the children during the year preceding the Inspector's visit as the Committee of Council shall fix from time to time, the sums specified in Part I., Chap. 6, for each child, according to the opinion formed by the Inspectors of the discipline, efficiency, and general character of the school.

4. That there shall also be paid an additional grant of 2s. 6d. a child on so many of the average number of children in attendance throughout the year as have been under the instruction of properly qualified pupil-teachers, or assistant teachers, allowing thirty children for each pupil-teacher, or sixty for each assistant teacher.

5. That every school which applies for aid out of the county rate shall be examined by a county examiner within twelve months after the application, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and that any one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools under whose inspection the school will fall shall be entitled to be present at the examination.

6. That subject to recommendation 7, the managers of all schools fulfilling the conditions specified in Rule 3, shall be entitled to be paid out of the county rate a sum varying from 2s. 6d. to 21s. for every child who has attended the school during 140 days in the year preceding the day of examination, and who passes an examination before the examiner in reading, writing, arithmetic, and who, if a girl, also passes an examination in plain work. That scholars under seven years of age shall not be examined, but the amount of the grant shall be determined by the average number of children in daily attendance, 20s. being paid on account of each child.

7. That the combined grants from the Central Fund and the County Board shall never exceed the fees and subscriptions, or 15s. per child on the average attendance.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

8. That in every county or division of a county having a separate county rate there shall be a County Board of Education appointed in the following manner:—The Court of Quarter Sessions shall elect any number of members, not exceeding six, being in the Commission of the Peace, or being Chairmen or Vice-Chairmen of Boards of Guardians; and the members so elected shall elect any other persons not exceeding six. The number of ministers of religion on any County Board of Education shall not exceed one-third of the whole number.

9. That in corporate towns, which at the census last preceding contained more than 40,000 inhabitants, the Town Council may appoint a Borough Board of Education, to consist of any number of persons not exceeding six, of which not more than two shall be ministers of religion. This Board shall within the limits of the borough have the powers of a County Board of Education.

10. That where there is a Borough Board of Education the grant which would have been paid out of the county rate shall be paid out of the borough rate, or other municipal funds.

11. That the election of County and Borough Boards of Education shall be for three years, but at the end of each year one-third of the Board shall retire, but be capable of re-election. At the end of the first and second years, the members to retire shall be determined by lot. The Court of Quarter Sessions, at the next succeeding quarter sessions after the vacancies made in the County Board, shall fill up the places, but so as always to preserve as near as may be the proportion between the number chosen from the Commission of the Peace, and from the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Boards of Guardians and the other members. The vacancy in the Borough Boards of Education shall be filled up by the Town Council, at a meeting to be held one calendar month from the day of the vacancies made.

12. That an Inspector of Schools, to be appointed by the Committee of Council, shall be a member of each County and Borough Board.

13. That the Boards of Education shall appoint examiners, being certificated masters of at least seven years standing, and receive communications and decide upon complaints as to their proceedings.

The recommendation of the Commissioners on the other branches of their inquiry we also subjoin. They were arrived at only after the most exhaustive inquiry into the subjects referred to. With respect to one of these inquiries—that, namely, on "Endowed Schools"—we shall have some information to communicate in our next number.

TRAINING COLLEGES FOR MASTERS AND MISTRESSES.

That the grants now made by the Government to the training colleges be continued.

That the sums paid to Queen's Scholars in the training colleges be for the present continued.

That the attention of the Committee of Privy Council be drawn to the possibility of shortening the hours of study, both for male and female students, in the training colleges.

That their attention be also drawn to the importance of giving such a training to all schoolmistresses as shall enable them to give proper instruction to infants.

That certain alterations be made in the present syllabus of studies, and, in particular, that more attention be given to political economy, and other subjects of practical utility.

That the method of giving certificates of proficiency to teachers be altered as follows:

"That there be an annual examination at the training colleges, open to all the students and to all teachers actually engaged in schools, public or private, and properly recommended as to moral character.

"That the names of those who have passed this examination be arranged in four classes, of which the first three shall, as at present, be each arranged in three divisions.

"That any person who, having passed this examination, has for two years subsequently been employed in an elementary school which has, during that time, been twice inspected, shall receive a certificate corresponding to his place in the examination.

"That the Inspector have the right of reducing the rank of the certificate to any extent if the state of the school at the time of inspection appear to him to require it; and that he also have the right of raising the rank of the certificate by one division if the state of the school appear to him to warrant it.

"That the certificates, when issued, be subject to revision at the expiration of every period of five years from their original date, spent in any inspected school or schools, and that the Inspector may then alter the certificate according to the state of the school; and that in each of the five years an endorsement as to the state of the school be made by the Inspector on the certificate.

"Certificates bear no pecuniary but only an honorary value."

EVENING SCHOOLS.

That, inasmuch as evening schools appear to be a most effective and popular means of education, the attention of the Committee of Council be directed to the importance of organising them more perfectly, and extending them more widely, than at present.

That for this purpose a special grant be made in schools where an organising master is employed.

BETTER APPLICATION OF EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER CHARITIES.

That steps be taken to turn the educational charities to better account, and to apply to the purpose of education some of the other charities which are not at present applicable to that purpose.

That with a view to both the above objects, and to placing all the educational functions of Government under the same control, the Charity Commission be converted into a department of the Privy Council; that the Committee of Council on Education become the Committee of Council on Education and Charities; and that the Privy Council be invested with the power, to be exercised through the Committee, of making ordinances for the improvement of educational charities, and for the conversion to the purposes of education, wholly or in part, of charities which are mischievous or useless as at present applied. These ordinances to be laid before the trustees of the respective charities, who may appeal to a Committee of the Privy Council distinct from the Education Committee, and afterwards to be laid before Parliament, in the schedule of a bill similar in form to the Inclosure Acts. The power not to extend to any foundation during the lifetime of the founder, nor (except with the unanimous consent of his trustees) within twenty-one years after his decease.

That the Privy Council in the exercise of this power, as regards educational charities, shall direct its attention to—

The adaptation of the instruction given in endowed schools to the requirements of the class to which it ought to be given.

An improved distribution of the income of endowed schools between the several objects of the foundation.

The employment of a part of the capital fund, where necessary, in the improvement of the school premises.

The extension, where it may seem just and desirable, of the benefits conferred on popular education by free boarding or clothing schools, either by opening the places in them to industry and merit, or by converting them into ordinary day schools, furnishing an education partly gratuitous to a larger number of children.

Extending the benefits of Christ's Hospital.

The abolition or relaxation of injurious restrictions, and the extension of the benefits of educational endowments to adjoining districts; provided that this power shall not affect any restrictions imposed by the founder in regard to the religious denomination of trustees or teachers, or in regard to the kind of religious instruction to be given in the school.

The combination of small endowments.

The changing where it is desirable the sites of endowed schools.

The reorganisation of the boards of trustees.

That all endowed schools now subject to inspection by the Charity Commission become subject to inspection by the Privy Council, and that the middle and elementary schools be annually visited and examined by the Privy Council Inspectors, and their accounts audited on the spot.

That no person shall be appointed to the mastership of an endowed school who shall not have either taken an academical degree or obtained a certificate of competency from some authorised body, and that every appointment shall be certified to, and if duly made, confirmed by the Privy Council.

That the Privy Council be empowered in case of need to call upon trustees to institute an inquiry into the state of any endowed school, and in case the master be found inefficient, to empower the trustees to remove him or pension him off; and in the last resort to remove him or pension him off themselves.

That every appointment of a master to an endowed school be made after public notice, stating the qualifications required and inviting candidates to send in their names.

That instruments of foundation, and other instruments regulating charities be registered in the office of the Privy Council.

In order to facilitate the foundation and endowment of schools for the poor.

That a very simple form of instrument for those purposes be prepared by the Privy Council, and that conveyances made in this form be valid when registered in the Privy Council-office.

That the vestry of any parish be empowered to accept

a school site and buildings for the use of the parish, and to bind themselves and their successors to keep the buildings in repair.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, PRINTWORKS, MINES, AND COLLERIES.

That with a view to prevent the present evasions of the education clauses of the Factory Acts, no certificate of school attendance be considered valid unless the school from which it is issued shall have been declared by an Inspector "to be excellent," "good," or "fair," for that purpose: that this declaration be valid for one year, and that lists of the schools so declared fit to grant certificates, be published in the local papers.

That, the education clauses in the Act of 8 and 9 Vict. c. 28, with respect to printworks, being ineffectual, attention be drawn to the joint report of all the inspectors of factories on the subject (in October, 1855), and to the following methods for remedying the defects complained of, namely, the extending the half-time system to printworks; or restricting the children to alternate days of work, the intermediate days being devoted to school.

That, the legal provisions with regard to the education of boys employed in mines and collieries, being inadequate, inasmuch as they allow the certificates of incompetent masters and provide no tests of competency; the children be compelled to attend at school during the full time specified in the Act (23 and 24 Vict. c. 151); and that (as in the case of factories) no certificate of school attendance be valid, unless the school from which it issued has been declared by the inspector to be excellent, good, or fair for that purpose.

EDUCATION OF PAUPER CHILDREN.

That the influences of workhouses on the children educated within their walls being pernicious, the separation of children from adult paupers be enforced.

That as the best means for effecting this, the Poor-law Board be empowered to order the hiring or building of district schools. But that in case of any union undertaking to provide a separate school, at a distance of not less than three miles from the workhouse; the order be suspended, and be revoked; if the separate school be established and certified by the inspector of pauper schools to be sufficient.

That the Poor-law Board be empowered to order the establishment of a separate school by any union which they do not think fit to incorporate in a district.

That in the case of out-door paupers, the guardians be obliged to make the education of the child a condition of the out-door relief of the parent, and to pay the necessary school fees out of the rates.

EDUCATION OF VAGRANTS AND CRIMINALS.

That ragged schools be regarded, as at present, "as provisional institutions constantly tending to become elementary schools;" and that public assistance be continued to those which are also industrial schools.

That the English Act for industrial schools being too limited, the Scotch Act (Mr. Dunlop's, 17 and 18 Vict. c. 74.), be extended to England.

That though certified industrial schools are at present very effective, they should be regarded as provisional institutions; and that children who are peculiarly in danger of being criminal be educated in the district or separate schools for pauper children.

That district and separate schools for pauper children be declared to be *ipso facto* industrial schools.

That the education of children in reformatories being satisfactorily conducted, the aid given to them be continued.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN IN STATE SCHOOLS.

That an Annual Report upon the Army Schools be issued and forwarded to the commanding officer of every regiment.

That a normal school be established at Greenwich for the Navy, similar to the one at Chelsea for the Army; and that the students at the close of their career be examined and receive a certificate of qualification.

That the pupil-teacher system be introduced into schools under the Admiralty.

That a class of assistant schoolmasters and three classes of Royal Navy Schoolmasters be established.

That ship schools be inspected and reports be made to the Committee of Council.

That evening schools be held on board her Majesty's ships.

That the Admiralty do turn its special attention to the dockyard schools, and institute an inquiry into their condition.

That the Royal Marine Schools be placed upon the same footing as the Army schools.

We may meanwhile state, for the information of those interested in the subject, that the bulky report and tables of the Education Commission have been carefully condensed and put into a popular form, in the small compass of an octavo volume of 150 pages, by Mr. H. S. Skeats, and will be published by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, in the course of a few days.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The volunteer sham-fight, organised by Lord Ranelagh, came off on Easter Monday, about four miles from Brighton. About 7,600 volunteers took part in the proceedings, of whom 2,800 were from the metropolitan corps. The railway arrangements appear to have been excellent. When the trains left London it was raining, but on arrival at Brighton the weather was brilliant, and the sky cloudless. It is supposed there were some 100,000 spectators present. The sham-fight took place under the direction of Major-General Sir James Scarlett, who was accompanied by the Earl of Chichester, Lord Lieutenant of the county. The marching past occupied upwards of an hour, to the great delight of everybody, the "march past" of a sham-fight being exactly the one thing which everybody can admire and understand. The troops continued their march along the curve of the race-course, the people following them in large numbers, and repaired to the hill, where their manoeuvres were to commence. Unhappily, the exigencies of the battle and the character of the ground carried them very soon out of sight of the occupants of the grand stand, and those of the latter who were not active or curious enough to follow the fortunes of

war allowed themselves to be consoled with lunch, of which the majority partook out of pocket-handkerchiefs and baskets laid on the grass, the minority doing justice to well-filled hampers. Thus, for half an hour or so, the time was passed in expectation, but still no volunteers made their appearance. At last a very distant sound, as of a sustained fire of musketry, became gradually audible, and then, for the first time, the truth seemed to flash upon the spectators that the riflemen had gone farther and still farther away than ever. The "enemy" had to be driven from hill to hill, until victors and vanquished both became invisible from the people on the grand stand, whose only comfort was that he was, according to the programme, to be finally driven into the sea close under their eyes. Unfortunately, however, this final pleasure was denied them, as the ammunition fell short before his complete discomfiture could be effected, and, instead of pursuing him with well-merited vengeance to his utter destruction, the various corps of the volunteer army came to a halt on the fourth of these closely contested hills, and the officers being called to the front, Major-General Scarlett made a few observations expressive of his high gratification at everything he had seen.

There was also on Easter Monday a considerable gathering of Metropolitan Volunteers at Wimbledon under the most disadvantageous circumstances. The rain fell nearly the whole time, and the swampy common became something like a lake. It was a taste of the hardships of campaigning. Some 3,000 or 4,000 of the Metropolitan Corps were present under command of Lord Bury. Colonel M'Murdo, the superintendent-general of the volunteer forces, came to inspect the assembled corps on this occasion. The field-day was indeed a sham-fight which lasted several hours. When it was over, Colonel M'Murdo addressed the volunteers, explaining the manoeuvres, pointing out that some of the battalions were unsteady in coming into line, and urging the necessity of discipline, so that the company, battalion, or brigade might act like a machine. He concluded by saying:—

"I regard a company as the unit of an army, for where the men in each company are steady and well drilled, the whole army will be steady and well drilled likewise. All that you have learned in the way of shooting—all your zeal and patriotism will be of no avail in the day of battle, without a thorough knowledge of company drill."

On leaving the ground, Colonel M'Murdo was loudly cheered. The different regiments then prepared to march off, several of the metropolitan corps, notwithstanding the fatigue they had undergone, preferring to return to town on foot to the delay which must necessarily be incurred before the whole force could be conveyed to London by railway.

On Easter Monday also, notwithstanding the Volunteer gatherings at Brighton and Wimbledon, a sufficient number of Volunteers were found to make a display at Richmond. The total number of men under arms at one time was 1,200.

The London Irish Rifles mustered at Childhill, Hampstead, under the command of Adjutant Daubeney, for the purpose of competing for three Whitworth rifles, value 25 guineas each, presented by Colonel the Marquis of Donegal. The ranges were respectively 200, 300, and 400 yards—five rounds at each distance. The firing was carried on very briskly under a heavy shower of rain.

A grand review and field-day of the 2nd Tower Hamlets Rifles came off on Wanstead-flats. The Volunteers numbered 500, comprising seven companies.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

LORD PALMERSTON AT TIVERTON.

Lord Palmerston was re-elected for Tiverton on Thursday. In his speech he congratulated the electors on the internal condition of the country. In reference to foreign affairs he remarked:—

It was not to be denied that the state of Europe at the present moment was sufficient to cause great uneasiness and anxiety. They saw on all hands nations, under the direction of their Governments, arming both by land and sea. There were questions pending with regard not only to national differences, but to international differences also. The Government trusted that the moderation of Governments and a due regard to national interests on the part of sections and parties in all those countries, might, under the blessing of Providence, so compose and settle all those questions that they might see the summer pass over without the recurrence of those hostilities which had been predicted to take place in the spring. They were told that in the month of March Europe would be involved in war. March had already passed, and that prediction had been transferred to April; but he trusted that April, like March—which tradition asserted came in like a lion, and went out like a lamb—would be equally peaceful. They might hope for a continuance of that national peace which was so much calculated to promote the prosperity of Europe. (Hear, hear.) If war were to take place, it would be the duty of the Government of this country to show that they had placed our defences in that state of preparation which would enable them to view, without fear and alarm, the storm that might be raging elsewhere. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Palmerston alluded with satisfaction to the state of our army and navy, and to the 150,000 gallant volunteers. He alluded to the progress of constitutional government induced by the example of England; and, aided by her influence, he trusted civil war would not arise in America, and that an amicable arrangement might be effected.

Mr. Rowcliffe, the butcher of Tiverton and an elector, made one of his usual speeches, and asked why

the Reform Bill was not carried forward. The people would no longer allow Lord Palmerston to play the double shuffle; and although he came to Tiverton to gull the people, he would not gull him (Rowcliffe).

Lord Palmerston made a lengthened reply. After some sarcastic personal allusions to Mr. Rowcliffe, he said:—

Mr. Rowcliffe asked him a pointed question—How it was that the Government of which he was a member, had not fulfilled their pledge? Why, he answered that question himself. His friend said they brought in a Reform Bill, and that they were forced to abandon it. Mr. Rowcliffe had not told them that he liked their Reform Bill of last year. He presumed he did, as he expressed regret that the House of Commons would not accept it. The bill was lost because the constituencies of the country would not urge their members to support it. The objections to the bill came as much from the Liberal side of the House as from the opposition. His friend asked him how it was they did not introduce the measure this year. Because they had seen that the House of Commons was not disposed to accept it in the first year of its existence, and they thought it neither wise, profitable, nor useful to introduce it this year. His friend might think they were wrong in not bringing the measure forward this year, but he thought they were right. He thought the manifestation of public opinion showed that the country sided with them, and not with his friend on that point. But had they had sufficient regard to economy? His friend told them they ought to reduce the number of placemen. All sinecures had been abolished, and all places had duties attached to them, and the salaries were no greater than the labour justified them in paying. Unfortunately his friend drew on his fancy for his facts, and on his imagination for his arguments. (Laughter.) He supposed Mr. Rowcliffe meant that they were to reduce their army and navy because they were the greatest sources of national expenditure. He wished Mr. Rowcliffe would ask those gallant volunteers before them whether they wished to see the army reduced. He wished he would ask the multitude of faces he saw before them whether they thought the country too much protected. They had heard complaints of the protective duties on some articles, but protection against the importation of a foreign force was quite in accordance with the feelings of the people of this country. (Laughter.) Had they too large an army? The House of Commons intended increasing their iron ships, and he thought they ought to be increased, because they were not yet on a par with the iron ships of other countries. (Cheers.) If they were not to diminish their army and navy, he should like his friend to tell him where the expenditure was to be reduced. He surely would not like to cut down the sum allowed for the education of the poor. He believed he had answered every question put to him by his friend. With regard to reform, private members had introduced bills on their own account. Mr. Locke King introduced a bill for the extension of the county franchise, and Mr. Baines had a bill before the House for the extension of the borough franchise. The Government gave their support to Mr. Locke King's Bill, but it was lost by a majority of 28. They should in all probability vote for Mr. Baines' Bill, but what the result of the division on that bill would be it was not for him to say. It was his opinion that the House of Commons was little inclined this year to pass any measure for such organic changes as were contemplated in the Reform Bill of last year.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE.—The election of a member of Parliament to represent the county of Sutherland took place at Dornoch on Thursday. The Right Hon. Sir David Dundas, who represented the county for many years previous to 1862, was proposed. No other candidate came forward, and his return was apparently very cordial.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE AND MR. GLADSTONE.—A very influentially attended meeting of the Liberal electors of South Lancashire was held at Newton, on Wednesday—Mr. O. Heywood in the chair—when it was unanimously resolved to support Mr. Gladstone in the event of his becoming a candidate for the third seat proposed to be conferred upon this division of the county. "The position occupied by Mr. W. E. Gladstone as one of the first statesmen and orators in Europe, the extensive knowledge he possesses of the commercial wants of the country, the important part he has taken in its fiscal legislation, and the popular opinions he has expressed on its foreign policy," were declared to be the special recommendations of the right hon. gentleman. Among the speakers were Mr. William Earle, Mr. John Choetham (formerly member for South Lancashire), Mr. Bazley, M.P., Mr. Hadfield, M.P., Mr. E. Potter, Mr. G. Wilson, Mr. W. Rathbone, Mr. Hugh Mason, and Mr. J. Platt, of Oldham. Mr. Bazley, M.P., gave some explanations as to the result of the deputation of Liverpool gentlemen to ascertain the disposition of Mr. Gladstone. He said those gentlemen went to London on a voyage of discovery, having in their eye the promontory "Gladstone." How to approach that promontory was a matter of difficulty, because Mr. Gladstone, as a gentleman of delicacy of mind and the highest honour, on being informed of the object of the deputation, said Lancashire had not the seat to offer, and he was not in a position to receive gentlemen on that subject. The deputation, therefore, placed themselves in communication with the leading Liberal members of the House of Commons, who said their best course was to take care to present to the right hon. gentleman a requisition that would be irresistible. The Liberal members would, in that case, recommend Mr. Gladstone to place himself in the hands of his political friends, who would enforce upon him as a duty the acceptance of the invitation. (Cheers.)

In the Court of Common Council, a report of the Bridge-house Committee, recommending that Blackfriars-bridge be demolished and a new one built, has been adopted.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

On Tuesday evening, the 26th ult., a meeting was held in the Philosophical Hall, Huddersfield, for the purpose of considering Mr. Baines's bill for the reduction of the borough franchise. There was a very large attendance. Resolutions approving of Mr. Baines's bill, and for preparing a petition in its favour to be sent to the House of Commons, were unanimously passed. Mr. Leatham, M.P., was present, and addressed the meeting. He passed in review the conduct of the present Government at home and abroad, dwelling with special severity upon their treachery to reform. He would not consider it a loss to see the present Ministry out, and the Derby party in their place. He thought if Lord Derby came in it would be on sufferance, and he must keep peace with France, must take a right course with regard to Italy, and must refrain, above all, from bringing forward party measures. Mr. Leatham concluded an eloquent peroration by urging upon the working men to take the question of Reform in their own hands, to petition from every village and from every mill, and to register a solemn vow that night to give no slumber to their eyelids, and no rest to their eyes, until they had ceased to be the slaves of other men, and to be the victims of other men's taxation.

A large and crowded reform meeting, over which the Mayor presided, and which was addressed by Mr. R. N. Philips, Mr. Basley, M.P., Mr. Ald. Goadsby, Mr. Ald. Heywood, and other gentlemen, was held in Manchester, on Thursday, when a resolution was adopted in favour of a measure of Reform providing for "an extension of the suffrage which would at least confer the franchise on every male person who is rated to the relief of the poor, together with the vote by ballot, a more equitable distribution of seats, and shorter Parliaments." Another resolution declared that her Majesty's Ministers having failed this session to redeem their pledges on this question, were "unworthy the confidence of the people." Mr. Basley, in the course of his speech, said:—

Considering the difficulties in the way of reform, inside the House of Commons itself, he did not blame the Government so much as many of his Liberal friends were inclined to do, for the course that had been taken; the people must take more care to send members to the House of Commons who would really carry out large measures of reform, and act up to their professions on the hustings; but he did think her Majesty's Ministers had erred extremely when they stultified reform in the late speech from the throne. No speech ought to have come from the Queen that did not include the word "reform." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. B. Cooper, a working man, used strong language respecting the present Government:—

Had all the really Liberal members of the Government given in their resignations when Lord Palmerston wished them to ignore this question, he (Mr. Cooper) believed that independent step would have led to the retirement of the most treacherous Prime Minister of modern times, and a Cabinet would have been formed that would have been equal to the wants of the country. (Loud cheers.) A Tory Government might have existed for a time, but could not have lasted long, for Toryism was utterly incompatible with the spirit of the present age. The great object of the Liberals ought now to be to get rid of their present Premier, whatever the consequences might be. It was nonsense to be afraid of a Tory coming in, when we had a Tory in already. (Laughter.)

Dr. Watts spoke in a similar strain.

On Wednesday evening a meeting, convened in pursuance of a numerously-signed requisition, was held in the Town-hall, Salford, for the purpose of considering the question of reform. The Mayor (J. W. Weston, Esq.) presided. The first resolution expressed approval of Mr. Baines's bill for the reduction of the borough franchise to 6d. Mr. B. Armitage, in seconding the resolution, mentioned that in the employ of his own firm there were something like 1,700 people. Of this number there were 165 male adults and householders, of whom only nine had votes. (Cries of "Shame.") He did not hesitate to say that the extension of the franchise to the whole of these men would be a strengthening rather than a weakening of the constitution. The resolution was then put, and was carried. Mr. HENRY RAWSON moved:—

That this meeting is of opinion that the members of the present Government have forfeited the confidence of the country by their inconsistent and faithless conduct with regard to the question of reform. (Cheers.) It also feels called upon to express its indignation at, and disapproval of the conduct of those professedly Liberal members of the House of Commons generally, and the member for this borough in particular—(loud cheers)—who, by their palpable inaccuracy during the last session of Parliament, defeated the measure of reform then proposed. (Applause.)

Mr. W. J. WILLIAMS seconded the resolution. He considered that the Government and the House of Commons had acted treacherously to the people, and that the arch-traitor had been the member for Salford. (Loud cheers.) Mr. BIRCH, from the body of the hall, expressed regret that they had not the power to bring Mr. Massey before them to "impeach" him for his breach of faith. (Laughter) An amendment exonerating the Government received but five votes. The original resolution was carried.

The petition in favour of Mr. Baines's bill from one ward of Leeds—Holbeck—has received 4,386 signatures. The Town Council of that borough have, by a large majority, adopted a petition to Parliament in favour of that measure.

An important meeting on the subject of our national expenditure was held at Bristol, on Wednesday night, Mr. George Thomas in the chair. Both speeches and resolutions contained an energetic protest against the ruinous extravagance of the present system, especially as it regards the naval and military

armaments, and strongly urged the necessity of Parliamentary Reform. One of the resolutions was as follows:—

That this meeting views with regret and alarm the enormous national expenditure for the naval and military armaments of this country, and the consequent pressure of taxation, falling as it does, with great severity on the industrious and middle classes of the community, and earnestly deprecating a continuance of this policy, it would respectfully urge on the attention of Parliament the necessity for adopting such a course of economy and retrenchment in the public expenditure as may lead to an early and material diminution of these oppressive burdens.

A crowded meeting was held in the Temperance-hall, Upper Temple-street, Birmingham, a few days since, in connexion with the Ballot movement. The attendance was principally composed of respectable-looking working-men. Alderman Lloyd presided.

Sir JOHN RAMSDEN, M.P., in replying to an elector of Bradford, declined to support Mr. Baines's bill, objecting to "attempts at legislation which, however sincerely and honestly undertaken, are calculated, in my opinion, rather to prejudice than promote the end they have in view."

Court, Official, and Personal News.

Divine service was performed on Good Friday in the Private Chapel, Windsor Castle. Present:—The Queen and Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Crown Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal), Princess Alice, Princess Helens, and Princess Louise, &c. The Dean of Windsor administered the Holy Sacrament. The Rev. H. J. Ellison, Vicar of Windsor, preached.

Throughout the country addresses of condolence to her Majesty have been agreed to by the respective municipal bodies.

The ancient and royal charities associated with Maundy Thursday were distributed to forty-two aged men and forty-two aged women, in Whitehall Chapel, with the customary formality. The number of each sex corresponds with the age of her most gracious Majesty the Queen. One of the recipients of the Royal Maundy has reached the great age of 101 years. Another, the widow of a non-commissioned officer in the 3rd Fusilier Guards, aged seventy-five years, was wounded severely on the field of Waterloo.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by all the youthful members of the Royal Family, will leave Windsor Castle on Wednesday next, for Osborne, Isle of Wight. We understand that the Queen and Court contemplate a sojourn of six weeks at the royal marine residence, during which period her Majesty and Royal family will preserve as strict retirement as possible.—*Court Journal*.

It is announced that his royal highness Prince Alfred will visit Canada during the approaching summer.

Lord Palmerston arrived on Saturday evening at his seat, Broadlands, Hants, from Tiverton. Lord Herbert is staying at his seat, Wilton House, Wilts. Lord Granville is staying at his residence, Stone-park, Staffordshire. Mr. Milner Gibson is staying at his seat in Suffolk. The Duke of Newcastle is at Clumber-park, Notts. Lord John Russell, the Duke of Argyll, and Sir George Grey have left London. Mr. Gladstone is staying upon a visit to Lord Herbert. The Home Secretary, Sir George Cornewall Lewis, remains in town. The Ministers will reassemble in London on Tuesday, the 9th of April, at which period the Cabinet Councils will reconvene.

We (*Nottingham Journal*) believe we may announce that his grace the Duke of Newcastle has been appointed Governor-General of India, as successor to Viscount Canning, whose term of office is expired. The probabilities are that the noble duke will leave England during the month of May. We have also heard that the office of lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Nottingham will be held *pro tem.* by the Right Hon. the Speaker. Arrangements have also been made that the family seat of Clumber shall be occupied by the Earl and Countess of Lincoln during the probable five years' absence of the noble duke.

In a communication which has been received at Rochdale, Mr. Cobden states that he will return to England during the ensuing month, April.

Law, Police, and Assize.

THE SHEDDEN CASE.—Miss Sheddell appeared on Wednesday in the Court of Probate, and appealed for a rehearing in the case "Sheddell v. Patrick." Sir C. Creasewell said if she had a right to apply for a rehearing no doubt the full court would hear her application, but he could himself do nothing.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK FRAUDS.—Another examination of Durden and Holcroft, the two men who are charged with having committed the great frauds on the Commercial Bank, took place at Bow-street on Saturday. The prisoners were again remanded for a fortnight.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERY OF TRACT SOCIETY'S MONEY.—Edward Holland, twenty-two years of age, described as a letter-carrier, and dressed in the height of fashion, was on Wednesday brought before the Lord Mayor, in custody of Haydon and Russell, detective officers, and charged with uttering at the bank of Messrs. Glyn and Co., in Lombard-street, a cheque for 6904 7s. 3d., bearing a forged endorsement. The cheque in question was for a remittance from the Edinburgh branch of the Religious Tract Society to the Parent Society in London. It was enclosed in a letter posted January 25th, but never

reached its destination. The cheque was, however, cashed at Glyn's on January 28th, the name of Mr. Jones, the depositary of the society, being forged in the endorsement. A curious chain of circumstantial evidence was given to bring home the charge against the prisoner as the man who cashed the cheque. Seven out of twelve 50/- notes given by Glyn's in exchange for the cheque were found upon him by the detectives. The case was remanded.

THE KINGSTON MURDER.—Further inquiries into the circumstances attending the Kingston murder would appear to leave no doubt that the crime was perpetrated by the wretched woman who has been committed for trial while she was suffering from temporary insanity. Owing to the offence having been committed beyond the district of the Central Criminal Court she cannot be tried before the Summer Assizes. The inquest has resulted in a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the unhappy prisoner, Martha Bradish.

A MOCK CLERGYMAN received his deserts at the Derby Assizes on Wednesday. About six months ago he appears to have commenced his career of imposture by assuming a clerical garb and obtaining employment as a curate. In the course of his wanderings, he celebrated a marriage, an act which, as he was not in holy orders, proved to be a felony on his part. Baron Martin sentenced him to ten years' penal servitude—a punishment which he richly deserved.

Miscellaneous News.

DEATH FROM EATING BISCUITS.—The *Sussex Express* reports the death of a man in the act of fulfilling a wager that he would eat three-penny-worth of biscuits in five minutes. He suffocated himself with the sixth biscuit.

FIVE CHILDREN POISONED.—At Allerton, a village on the Yorkshire Moors, five children, four of one family, have been accidentally poisoned. They found what they took to be a bed of carrots, and they all ate freely of the roots. One child, five years old, has died, and another is in a critical state. The supposed carrots were wild parsnips.

TWO CHILDREN MURDERED BY THEIR MOTHER.—A shocking tragedy has taken place at a place called Edwardstone, not far from Sudbury. A married woman, named Salmon, drowned two of her children (aged seven and five), and attempted to drown an infant, but it was saved by some boughs. She is supposed to be insane.

RUGBY SCHOOL.—The numbers at Rugby this half-year are 473 boys, being ten more than last half-year.—The highest number in Dr. Worth's headship was 381; in Dr. Arnold's time, 375; when Dr. Tait, the present bishop of London, was headmaster, 491; in Dr. Goulburn's days, 466; so there are now ninety-eight boys more than at the period of Dr. Arnold's death.

MR. COBDEN AND THE FRENCH TREATY.—The Salford Town-council has passed the following vote of thanks to Mr. Cobden:—"That this council, in recognising the important services rendered by Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., in consummating the treaty between England and France, by which commercial intercourse between the two countries will be greatly extended and the cause of peace promoted, tenders to him its thanks for the ability, perseverance, and disinterestedness he manifested during a protracted and difficult negotiation."

THE IMPRISONMENT OF MR. FERNANDES.—Mr. Fernandes, who lately refused to give evidence as a witness in the case of bribery against Mr. J. B. Charlesworth at the late assizes at York, and who was committed for six months to York Castle for contempt of court, has been removed from the debtors' side to the criminal side of the prison. He is not permitted to see any friends except in the presence of the turnkeys. All letters written and received by him are read by the authorities of the prison previously to their being delivered.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE ON GOOD FRIDAY.—Upwards of 50,000 persons crowded this place of popular entertainment on Good Friday, to enjoy a holiday and listen to the concert of sacred music. The building was so full that numbers of eager pleasure-seekers were fain to content themselves with the gardens, which the fine weather made very attractive. The difficulty of getting to Sydenham by the over-packed trains was tremendous, and still more the difficulty of getting back, which in some cases could hardly be accomplished till long after night-fall.

EXECUTION AT EXETER.—The final sentence of the law was carried into effect at twelve o'clock on Saturday in front of the county gaol at Exeter in the case of Robert Hacked, who was found guilty on the 12th of March of the wilful murder of Sergeant Henry Jones, at Plymouth, on the 5th of January last. The culprit maintained to the last that he did not intend to shoot Sergeant Jones, but attributed the act to the effect of drink. There was a great crowd of persons, but the admirable police arrangements of Mr. D. Steel, the inspector, prevented any confusion.

THE LATE DUCHESS OF KENT AND HER SERVANTS.—It is understood that the Duchess has appointed the Prince Consort her sole executor, and that the bulk of the property is placed at her Majesty's disposal. On the day of the funeral, after the members of the establishment at Frogmore had dined, a paper (as we are informed) in her Majesty's own handwriting was read, in which was communicated the gratifying information that all the ser-

vants attached to the household would be liberally provided for, her Royal Highness having by her will left three thousand pounds, to which her Majesty has graciously added an additional sum of two thousand pounds, to be divided in proportions regulated according to time of servitude and position in the household; in addition to which the servants will be pensioned on a scale similar to that by which her Majesty's servants are provided for. —*Daily News.*

FRIGHTFUL PLEASURE VAN ACCIDENT.—On Good Friday evening an accident of a most alarming character occurred to a pleasure van while on its return from an excursion to Epping Forest, whereby several persons were shockingly (if not fatally) injured, by the upsetting of the vehicle. On coming down a steep hill at a sharp rate, drawn by four horses, the van overturned with a fearful crash, precipitating the driver and several of the passengers on to the carriage way. Four men, most severely injured, were conveyed to the London Hospital.

THE LATE GENERAL HAVELOCK.—Messrs. Mowlem and Co., contractors, of Grosvenor-wharf, Pimlico, have set to work a number of masons and labourers, at the south-east corner of Trafalgar-square, and immediately facing Northumberland House, for the purpose of erecting a statue to the late lamented General Havelock. The statue is to be of full length (in bronze), similar to that of General Napier at the west end of the square, and is executed by the well-known artist Mr. Behnes, of Osnaburgh-street, Regent's-park, who designed that of Sir Robert Peel, in Cheapside. The pedestal will be of solid blocks of Dartmoor granite; that immediately supporting the statue will weigh about eight tons, and the whole weight of the structure, when completed, will be between forty and fifty tons.

DESCENDANTS OF DANIEL DE FOE.—In the month of May, 1857, James De Foe, the great grandson of the author of "Robinson Crusoe," died, having derived support during the last years of his life, partly from a subscription set on foot, with the assistance of the *Times*, for his benefit, but principally from the industry and self-denial of two unmarried daughters. Protracted sickness, and much unavoidable distress consequent upon it, occurred to these daughters after the death of their father; whereupon, at the commencement of the present year, a few persons to whom the fact was known appealed to Lord Palmerston for the grant of a small sum out of the Queen's Bounty. This appeal was at once responded to by the Prime Minister, and the sum of 100*l.* was with great kindness granted to the poor descendants of one of the most remarkable writers of England.

THE FORTIFICATION DELUSION.—It is the current report in naval and military circles that the Royal Defence Commission of 1859-60 have so far reconsidered their report as to virtually depart from the conclusion they formerly arrived at. In the report of 1860 they distinctly said if the measures then recommended were carried out at Portsmouth, that that important arsenal would be secure from attack; but the intelligence of a naval officer—Capt. Cowper Coles—has shown the public first, and then the Commissioners, that their conclusions were perfectly valueless, except under the supposition that Portsmouth was to be attacked by a wooden instead of a mail-clad fleet. This second report it is now said will be perfect, and have the merit of reducing the estimates for our fortifications very considerably.

REDEMPTION FROM SLAVERY.—A few months ago two men of colour—Mr. Lewis Smith and the Rev. Babbs Gross—arrived in this country from America, to solicit the aid of the benevolent for the purpose of redeeming from slavery the four children of Smith, who were slaves in one of the Southern States of America. An appeal was made to the Wesleyan body and to other religious Dissenting denominations of religion, and the sum asked for ransoming the four unfortunate individuals was 5,000 dollars, or about 1,000*l.* Several meetings were held both in the country and the metropolis to promote the object in view, the effect of which has been, that instead of 1,000*l.* double that amount has been collected in voluntary contributions, and which sum has been handed over to Mr. Smith, who was extremely thankful for the truly Christian gift. The object sought by this generous British act will not only be accomplished, but in addition there will be an ample sum to redeem the sister of Mr. Smith from slavery, and to purchase a small patch of ground in Ohio, where the now happy family intend to "settle down." A few days ago, Mr. Smith, with the Rev. Babbs Gross, went by a steamship from Liverpool to enjoy their liberty in the State above mentioned.

REFUGEE FOR DESTITUTE GIRLS.—The fifteenth annual meeting of the King Edward Ragged and Industrial Schools and Refuge for Destitute Girls was held on Thursday evening at the school-house, Albert-street, Spitalfields. The Lord Mayor presided. Mr. Williams, secretary, read the report, which stated that the institution was enjoying a degree of prosperity which the most sanguine could scarcely have expected. Thirty-five girls had been admitted, and the number now in the refuge was forty-two. Considerable progress had been made by the children in the day and evening schools, and the number who had attended during the past year was 504, of which number 307 were still in the school. There were about 60 girls able to learn needlework. The boys' day school was equally satisfactory, the average attendance being 109, and the present 130. The good derived from these schools, situated as they were in the populous but degraded neighbourhood of Spitalfields, could scarcely be calculated. The penny bank had been continued during the year, and 52*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* had been deposited by 100 de-

positors. The receipts for the past year amounted to 1,748*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, and after the payment of all expenses there remained a balance of about 400*l.* The chairman said he had great gratification in attending the meeting, seeing that it had for its object the work of education and charity. After addresses from Mr. Suter, Mr. Sheriff Lusk, Sir G. Osborn, and others, the report was adopted. The rewards to the children for good conduct in their situations having been distributed, a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor closed the proceedings.

Literature.

The Dangers and Safeguards of Modern Theology.
By ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Lord Bishop of LONDON. London: J. Murray.

The interest this volume will have for the general public arises from its being "called forth by the 'Essays and Reviews' which have lately attracted so much attention." The *Introduction* will be thought more important than the body of the work itself. Indeed, if the great and significant title given to his book by the Bishop of London, is to be justified at all, it must be rather on the ground of the reprint here of the "Suggestions offered to the Theological Student under Present Difficulties," originally published by Dr. Tait in 1846, than because the "Further Suggestions" of 1861 treat with any great explicitness or power, or even with any very direct bearing on the latest controversies, of the supposed "dangers and safeguards" of modern theology. We confess that the announcement of such a work excited our expectations to an extent by no means satisfied by this volume: and we find ourselves obliged by the distinguished position of Dr. Tait to give it a prominence to which its contents would not certainly otherwise entitle it. There is enough feebleness in thought and diffuseness in writing,—enough, too, of superficial exposition of Scripture, and of lame theology,—to have doomed the discourses to speedy oblivion, had they been ushered into the world under any less imposing protection than that of a mitre. In some of the more practical passages they indeed show a pious spirit, an earnestness, and a largeness of heart, that awaken sympathy and reverence: and to these qualities Dr. Tait must ever owe the better part of the influence he exerts in the world.

Dr. Tait can scarcely be numbered with the assailants of the "Essays and Reviews." His "Introduction" condemns the spirit of "some passages" as "somewhat reckless and almost flippant"; and deplores as "foolish and wrong" that union of the seven writers which has involved two friends, whom the Bishop regards with much affection, in an alliance which the public is "sure to view as a league offensive and defensive"; and deems it "unfortunate" for the interests of truth and the fairness of controversy, that this "partnership" should occasion "the good that is in the book to strengthen the evil, while the evil makes every one suspicious even of what is good." Further than this Dr. Tait apparently does not consider himself called on to criticise or to condemn. He has nothing whatever to say on the position of these writers as clergymen (with one exception) of the Church of England; and nothing to protest in the name of Church authority against the doctrines it has been so immorally attempted—(we cannot say less than *immorally*), to bind up with the holding and teaching of the Articles of the English Establishment. To a certain extent this moderate dealing of the Bishop's is to be highly approved. No catholic-minded man can wish that he should have uttered harsh censures of the Essayists; some of whom appear to have formed their opinions honestly and deliberately, and to hold them in a truthful and earnest spirit: and every seeker for truth will rejoice that no word has been written by Dr. Tait that can be made a handle of by a certain class of persons who, though they dare not deny the right of free publication of opinion, are forward to denounce to popular indignation any one *not of their own party* by whom the right is exercised.

We are well satisfied that anything should be done to allay the silly fears for our English Christianity, or to curb the mere party spirit in its defence, which unquestionably are the first fruits of the present theological controversy. But Dr. Tait's special references to this exciting subject are not such as to afford much guidance, or greatly to calm the irritation of disputants. They are so nearly negative, that, according as the reader trusts or distrusts the writer, they may be understood as a dignified demonstration against the Essayists, or as a mild plea in their behalf, or at least in behalf of the most tender tolerance towards them. When one reads in a composition called forth by such a controversy as that now prevailing in the Church, that "men need to be reminded that one of the most marked features of the Church of England is its comprehensive spirit," and that while "upholding the great Gospel doctrines in their simple

majesty, and clinging to them as for life, it is yet tolerant of very great liberty of opinion in the mode in which these doctrines are viewed and studied," and that "it is this which fits it to be a national church, and prevents it from being a sect;" such sentences must be considered significant, and as amounting much rather to a limited advocacy than to a definite antagonism. And when, while demanding that, for fairness to opponents as well as in justice to themselves, the Essayists "either draw closer to each other or stand more distinctly apart," it is said of two that the right reverend writer is "confident that a deeper experience of life and a larger acquaintance with the souls of men and the Word of God" will "modify, refine, exalt, and spiritualise their views,"—and they are meanwhile "prayed to be very discreet and cautious as to what they may recommend to the souls over which they are sure to have influence,"—one necessarily concludes that, however fairly the balance may be held as to the questions themselves under discussion, there is yet a disposition to throw ecclesiastical protection over the parties to this anti-supernaturalist league, as members of the Church of England. We will not assume to judge for the Church of England of the faithfulness of these sons; but we are at liberty to note, and that with disapproval, that Dr. Tait seems inclined to reduce all his Church's religious tests to one sole simple proposition, and that the vaguest, namely, that "Scripture is, in a real sense, the Word of God."

We shall now give a few passages from the "Introduction" we have thus criticised; and that we may not impart to them any colour of our own interpretation, we shall neither separate them by comments, nor even indicate their contents by headings that we might think would describe them. We invite, then, careful attention to these passages, as those in which Dr. Tait has pronounced, more decisively than in any others, on the principal points raised by the Essayists, and especially on the authority and inspiration of Scripture.

"Scripture is the Word of God. A man may claim for divines the right to give different definitions of the term inspiration: he may raise questions as to whether there be such a thing as verbal inspiration, or whether the sacred writers, left free to choose their own language, were merely under a general control from above, which enabled them to speak with authority, as setting forth Divine lessons and announcing the Divine will: he may insist on prying (it may be with an unwise curious spirit) into the exact mode and degree of these writers' illumination, asking how far their own characters, and the circumstances of their age, modified both their conceptions of Divine truth and the form in which they taught it. A man may inquire how far God's revelation of Himself has been progressive, or how far he has given to His people both higher views of morality and a truer insight into the relations of the soul to its Creator and Redeemer, as the world grew nearer to its promised deliverance through the full establishment of the Redeemer's kingdom, so that even the Divine teaching of an earlier age seems comparatively poor when viewed side by side with that fuller light of which it was but the clouded dawn. A man may examine, if he will, into the important and very difficult question, What is the relation between spiritual truth (the essential subject-matter of the Bible) and those other departments of knowledge, not spiritual, with which it must be mixed up in the process of its transmission, as physical science, ethnology, history, and the like—he may ask how far we had any ground to expect that the writers of inspired books would be guided supernaturally to an acquaintance with those inferior truths which have nothing to do with the saving of men's souls, and on which God usually allows all men to inform themselves by the exercise of their natural faculties and the helps of common learning. It is granted that all these are matters important in their way, on which theologians have always speculated, and have, without any injury to their faith, arrived at very varying conclusions." . . . "Of course, if a man hangs so lightly to the faith of the Lord Jesus and the Apostles that he looks on the Bible as on Homer and Herodotus, the whole aspect of our controversy with him is changed; he cannot then be supposed to be arguing within the Church of England, nor within the limits of the Christianity of the Apostles or of Christ; we must arrange our arguments on quite different grounds; but if he allows that there is such a thing as what the Lord and his Apostles called Scripture, and that the Old and New Testaments are that Scripture, then we ask him to remember that Scripture is the Word of God."

"This office Scripture holds not as the rival, but as the instructor and assistant, of the conscience and the reason. God's other lights are not extinguished, but made to burn all the brighter, and give the truer guidance to man, when quickened by the word. The written Word is like the stream of pure oxygen causing the dim natural light on which it is poured to burn up with a brightness and clearness which seems almost supernatural. The office, then, of the Word of God is to make the conscience an enlightened Christian conscience—the reason an enlightened Christian reason."

"But if this be a true account of the office of the Word of God, obviously its teaching is to be looked for in the great principles which pervade it. Not in obscure texts of doubtful application—not in the minor details of its history—not in the imagery with which God has willed to clothe its heavenly lessons, and adapted them to arrest the fancy or imagination of un-instructed or of refined man—not certainly in its adherence to the opinions on physical science which prevailed in the age when it was written, and according to which God allowed it to be moulded, because He never meant to open a short road to the knowledge of common

scientific truth through the miracle of revelation—not in these do we look for its teaching—it is not to these that the faithful Christian clinging, rejoiced to recognise in Holy Scripture the accents of the voice of God speaking directly to the conscience and the reason. All the subordinate elements, indeed, in the sacred books, which, by God's appointment, play a secondary part, each according to its measure and degree, in conveying to men's souls the great truths revealed by the Divine will, have rightly gained a certain sanctity since God has thus employed them to further His great purpose. Still nothing but confusion can arise from identifying these inferior instruments with the great truths of which they are the vehicle."

The only other important topic of this "Introduction" is the Atonement; which, however, is here touched but incidentally and practically, and not theologically.

Passing over that portion of the "Suggestions," &c., which has been for years before the public, we glance briefly at the "Further Suggestions" dated 1861. These, like their predecessors, consist of brief discourses, which might be heard with profit from the pulpit by a general congregation, but, with one exception, are very little adapted to help a "theological student under present difficulties." To the more educated congregations of Dissenters, more substantial matter, robuster thought, closer argument, more thorough exposition of Scripture than these discourses for the most part contain, is certainly preferred in the ordinary ministry of the Word amongst them. We find good practical counsels in such discourses as "The Consolations of the Word," "Christian Liberty," and "The Correction of Sin"; but, while recognising approvingly the clear and earnest protest of the sermon on "The New Birth" against all baptismal regeneration theories, we must declare its account of regeneration itself to be the vaguest possible, and far short of the Scriptural teaching; while, again, in another discourse, "Faith in Christ's Person," the greatest subject in theology is reduced to the single item of faith in the perpetual nearness to us of a living Christ; and similarly everywhere there is an unsatisfactory littleness about the conception and treatment of theological questions. Sermons on "Paradise," "The First Temptation," "Enoch," and "Abraham," are of real value as expositions, and of great interest as practical religious teaching; but their chief importance consists in their evidence that Dr. Tait receives the earliest Scripture as *historical* in the proper sense. The discourses on "Christ lifted up," "The Precious Blood of Christ," and "Christ's Priesthood," are those of most moment "under present difficulties." We heartily wish that we could think them likely to be helpful to those who are pressed with difficulties or shaken in faith. We will not complain that Dr. Tait has thought it "wise not to plunge into the Atonement controversy"; or, that he has refused to rationalise on the fact of Atonement in the interests of orthodoxy, as dogmatic theologians are too much wont to do. But we cannot conceive that any mind disturbed by doubt can be calmed or guided to certitude by the purposely indecisive statements of such passages as the following:—

"As the Book of Numbers tells us that the dying Israelites, perishing from the bite of the serpents, were restored to health when they gazed on the likeness of the serpent raised aloft, so Christ, the Son of Man, in the likeness of sinful flesh, cures those who are dying of sin when they look to Him. He was lifted up on the cross, that whoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have eternal life. The appropriateness of the image of the lifting up is very plain. Here, then, in the image He employs, we have the doctrine of the Atonement, as set before us by the Lord himself."

"Let us endeavour reverently to dwell on the thoughts which the doctrine thus simply taught by Christ suggests to us. Christ's manhood and His suffering manhood, the Son of Man—the Son of Man lifted up—is here set before us as the source of life to dying souls. Let us not be deceiving ourselves by supposing that eternal life is to be gained for men by anything short of directing their thoughts and hearts and all the aspirations of their souls to the Lord Jesus Christ and His atonement."

Without pausing more than a moment to remark that "the doctrine of Atonement," as between man and God, was not set forth at all in this image of the serpent,—and that "Christ's manhood and His suffering manhood" is not the complete expression for either the doctrine of Atonement, or the element of benefit to sinners in a "Christ lifted up,"—we call attention to the relation of the following words to the very proper remark already made on "directing the thoughts and hearts of men to Christ and His Atonement."

"But what do we mean by this looking to Christ upon the cross? The image of the text is a very strong one. The dying Israelites are represented in the 21st of Numbers as simply turning their eyes to the brazen serpent: 'And it came to pass that if a serpent had bitten any man, when he beheld the serpent of brass he lived.' Our Lord could not have more distinctly illustrated the freeness of that salvation which He offers to perishing sinners than by employing this remarkable image. And we dare not spoil it of its force from any fear of encouraging men to think that because grace abounds they may continue in sin. What we have to do is to proclaim the Gospel as the Lord Jesus Christ

has revealed it, in all its freedom. Rev. xxii. 17: 'The Spirit and the Bride say, Come. And let him that heareth say, Come. And let him that is athirst come: and whosoever will, let him come and take of the water of life freely.' Freely (*ελεύθερα*), as a gift. There are no limits to God's mercy in His Son offered on the cross for us. The greatest sinner is invited to look to the Son of Man lifted up on the cross; and he that looks shall live."

Now, if there be here any explanation of "what we mean by looking to Christ," or any indication whatever of the significance of His death, and the nature of its operation in atoning man to God, we have certainly failed to detect it. Again, read the following passages:—

"We have, then, before us an ample collection of the expressions of Scripture on this subject. What is the truth which these expressions set before us? I would not that we should involve ourselves in abstruse speculations as to the exact meaning and bearings of the doctrine of sacrifice, or attempt to account for the exact way in which the one great Sacrifice avails to ransom us from sin and misery. To enter on such matters would, I think, be trying to be wise where God is silent, and many have only got quite beyond their depth when they have plunged in the sea of such mysteries. The hidden things belong to God. The clear understanding of the relationship between the Father and the Eternal Son—of the way in which God's attributes of strict righteousness and pitying mercy are to be reconciled—of the exact mode in which the sufferings of the Son became available for our redemption—the clear understanding, in fact, of the exact manner in which by His stripes we are healed—these seem all to belong to the class of mysterious things which, with our present faculties, we cannot understand; God hath not revealed them to us. But here, as elsewhere, in the midst of what is mysterious, He has given us simple truths which are very plain. They are all summed up in the brief expression—'Christ is the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world.'"

"The death of Christ gained and secured forgiveness for lost sinners. This is what is meant when we say that it reconciled God to us. We may not try to penetrate the veil and affect to explain the exact mode in which Christ's holy sacrifice had this efficacy. When, in Rev. i. 5, St. John speaks of 'Him who loved us, and washed us from our sins in His own blood'; or when, in his 1st Epistle i. 7, St. John says that 'the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth us from all sin'—such words, understood as showing forth that the death of Christ is the source from which pardon flows to lost sinners, are but the echo of a hundred passages which proclaim the same great truth. Man is saved from endless misery by the death of Christ."

"Something (we know not what) which intervened between the mercy of our heavenly Father and our souls was done away by the death of Christ. We cannot, in our imperfect state, sufficiently understand the heinous nature of sin, the awful purity of God, and the gulf which sin, once introduced into the world, made between God and sinners, to be able to explain how the death of Christ bridged this gulf over. But this we do understand, that Christ dying for us has put us in a completely new relation to the Father, and has given the soul confidence even when most overwhelmed with a deep sense of its weakness, and with a painful remembrance of its sins past—that God in Jesus Christ is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and cleanse us from all unrighteousness."

There is something just in the non-explanation position here taken up;—Bishop Butler wrote in the same spirit, as to *human* explanations. But Dr. Tait seems to refuse even the *revealed* explanations of the fact of Atonement;—he nowhere connects with the death of our Lord the ideas of righteousness and love, of the assertion of the one or the manifestation of the other; and, in the absence of any perceivable relation of the death of Christ to the principles or methods of God's dealings with sinners (which is what Dr. Tait's words really imply), we do not see how the consciousness of sin is to be reached, or how faith is to be vindicated. If we can only know that "something, we know not what, which intervened, was done away," the saying which Dr. Tait declares to be so "plain and simple," that "Christ, the Lamb of God, takes away the sins of the world" is a mere formula, *plain* only as being an intelligible group of words, and *simple* as being simply inexplicable. A sacrifice and atonement into the meaning and efficacy of which we can in no respect enter, but which is to be received as "doing away *something*," out of ourselves, but "we know not what," can never take effect in the actual redemption of a rational and moral nature. Dr. Tait's doctrine of Atonement is pure confusion—less Scriptural than any pro-claimed in recent times,—and essentially *un-moral* in all its aspects and influences. Those who have hailed Dr. Tait's volume as an important vindication of orthodoxy, certainly have not understood it.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Moor Cottage. By May Beverley.
The Providence of God in Natural Law. By John Duncausen, M.D.
A Book for the Sorrowful. By Rev. E. Heywood.
Harry the Sailor Boy.
Christian Nurture. By Horace Bushnell, D.D.
Lay of the Pilgrim Fathers. By Benjamin Scott, F.R.A.S.
Annals of Eminent Living Men. By George Coutie, M.A.
The Mission of Elijah. By John Wilson.

The Law of Impersonation. By S. W. Hall.
Oxford Rationalism and Christianity. By John Cairns, D.D.
Proposed Revision of the Bible. By Henry Craik.

The Dangers and Safeguards of Modern Theology. By the Bishop of London.

The Province of Jurisprudence Determined. By J. Austin.

Second Edition.

Man Primeval, Fallen, Redeemed, and Millennial.

Rome in 1860. By Edward Dicey.

Cottage Readings in Biography.

Household Proverbs; or, Tracts for the People.

Elsie Verner. By O. W. Holmes.

Vacation Tourists and Notes of Travel. Edited by F. Galton, M.A., F.R.S.

The Spencers; or, Chronicles of a Country Hamlet.

Book of Common Prayer. By Rev. C. H. Bromby, M.A.

Practical Hydrotherapy. By John Smedley. Third Edition.

Personal Duties and Social Relations. Sermons by the late Jos. Hutton, LL.D.

Bible Incidents. By Rev. John Anderson.

Letters on Self-Education, &c. By Thos. de Quincey.

Studies and Sketches in Modern Literature. By P. Landreth.

Lectures on the Book of Proverbs. By Dr. Wardlaw.

English Puritanism and its Leaders. By Principal Tulloch.

Poems. By the Author of "The Patience of Hope."

Workmen and their Difficulties. By Mrs. Bayley.

What shall I be?

Daily Readings for Passion-tide. By Mrs. F. Brock.

Homoeopathy amongst Allopathists. By John Drummond.

The Character of Jesus. By Horace Bushnell, D.D.

Companion to the Writing Desk.

Routledge's Illustrated Natural History. Part XXV.

Gleanings.

A sermon in four words on the vanity of earthly possessions—"Shrouds have no pockets."

A man's good fortune often turns his head; his bad fortune as often averts the heads of his friends.

Miss M. C. Hume, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Hume, M.P., is about to appear as a theologian, in a volume on "Obscure Texts of Scripture."

The London Review of Saturday, contained as a supplement the first of seven replies to the seven "Essays and Reviews." It deals with Dr. Temple's essay on "The Education of the World."

Dr. Lankester states that he has traced nineteen out of every twenty of the cases of scariats which have come under his notice, as medical officer of health, to the unsanitary condition of public schools.

A Glasgow paper states that, at a revival meeting in that city on Friday, the officiating minister had his gold watch stolen by "an anxious inquirer," who was speaking to him "on the state of his soul, pretending great anxiety."—Union.

We hear that Mr. Brassey, with his usual liberality, has contributed 800*l.* towards the cost of a working-men's church at Birkenhead, on condition that the sittings in the body of the church be free.—Liverpool Mercury.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News mentions a rumour that, in consequence of the unanimous verdict of the public against it, Wagner's opera of "Tannhauser," which cost at least 10,000*l.* sterling to put upon the stage, is to be withdrawn. It has only been performed three times.

TELLING A FORTUNE.—A witness being cross-examined by an impudent counsel, was asked if he was not a fortune-teller. "I am not," answered the witness; "but if every one had his due I should have no difficulty in telling your fortune." "Well," said the lawyer, "pray what is to be my fortune?" "Why, sir," rejoined the witness, "I understand you made your first speech at the Old Bailey, and I think it is possible that you will make your last speech there, too."

Sir Charles Lyell is re-writing his famous work on the principles of geology, in so far as it relates to superficial deposits. The new edition, to be published shortly, will contain a complete *résumé* of the facts connected with the discovery of instruments of human manufacture and human remains in these deposits, and a full discussion of the startling theory which these discoveries have led many geologists to adopt, viz., that man and mammoths lived contemporaneously before the formation of the drift deposits.

Mr. B. B. Woodward, F.S.A., who succeeded the late Mr. Glover as librarian to her Majesty, is preparing for the press a new "Historical and Chronological Encyclopaedia." The work is intended to form a copious and trustworthy book of reference for both students and general readers, and to present in a brief and convenient form chronological notices of all the great events of universal history. Matters of merely local interest will not be admitted. The general arrangements will be alphabetical; but wherever connected series of events can be grouped under familiar titles, this expedient will be adopted. Historical events and occurrences happening in or relating to England, will invariably receive the largest share of attention. References to the authorities will be frequently given with a view to establish the value of particular dates, as well as to direct students to the sources of further information respecting them. The work will be published by Messrs. Longman and Co.

MRS. PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—The New York Times, in describing the President's first levee at Washington, amongst other interesting matters,

says Mrs. Lincoln was sought, of course, first of all. She stood near her husband, with dignity and ease. Self-possession, under such circumstances, one would not naturally expect, but it was there. Had the mistress of the White House been born and bred at Washington, accustomed from childhood to the surroundings of the most prominent positions, she could not have exhibited outwardly less anxiety, less embarrassment, or more entire *savoir faire*. Do not misunderstand me. Mrs. Lincoln has three characteristics, which, when given to an American woman, will sustain her under any circumstances, and enable her to bear up against any pressure. They are common-sense, self-confidence, and tact, all of which to a remarkable extent are hers. In addition to these, she has a naturally pleasing manner, an open heart, and a working brain. Her dress will command itself to all who admire simple elegance. She wore a very rich and becoming crimson watered silk, with pearl ornaments, a very elegant point lace cape and trimmings, with a head-dress of natural camellias interspersed with simple pearls. I take pleasure in recording the fact that Mrs. Lincoln is eminently qualified for her position; that she has commenced well, has produced in the most captious a favourable impression, and will show to her countrywomen, and to Washington society in particular, that she can, as did Mrs. Polk, adorn as well as sustain the responsible place which she has been called to fill.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

PHILIP.—January 26, at Fauersmith, South Africa, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Philip, of a son.
EVANS.—March 13, the wife of Mr. Samuel T. Evans, Ottery St. Mary, of a son.
COOKE.—March 11, at Horforth, near Leeds, the wife of Mr. John Cooke, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MARSHALL—LONGLEY.—March 19, at the Independent Chapel, Heckmondwike, by the Rev. H. Bean, Mr. John Marshall, joiner, to Mary, daughter of the late Mr. John Longley, stock manufacturer, Churwell-lane.
HEAP—FIELDEN.—March 20, at Eastbrook Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. Clulow, William Henry Heap, Esq., of Rochdale, to Harriet, daughter of John Fielden, Esq., of Bradford.
BATTY—WATSON.—March 21, at the New Church, Square-road, Halifax, by the Rev. H. Mellor, Mr. Samuel William Batty, to Sarah Helen, eldest daughter of Mr. Peter Watson, all of that place.
ASH—TAYLOR.—March 22, at the Independent Chapel, Warwick, by the Rev. J. W. Percy, Thomas Henry Ash, to Susannah Taylor, both of Warwick.
MORTIMER—ROBERTS.—March 23, at Queen-street Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. Mr. Morris, James Mortimer, second son of the late Mr. James Lancaster, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Roberts, all of Leeds.
DALBY—WALKER.—March 23, at Lendal Chapel, York, by the Rev. A. B. Attenborough, Mr. Robert Dalby, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Walker, all of that city.
MARSDEN—HAND.—March 23, at Carrs-lane Chapel, Birmingham, by the Rev. Professor Barker, Mr. William Marsden, of Blackburn, formerly of the Moss, Lower Darwen, to Ellen, third daughter of Benjamin Hands, Esq., King's Norton, Worcestershire.

COLEMAN—SIMMS.—March 23, at London-road Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. R. W. McAll, Mr. Henry Alfred Coleman, to Miss Ann Simms.
TODD—WILKINSON.—March 25, at Westgate Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. Thomas Ellery, Mr. John Todd, of Bradford, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Caleb Wilkinson, of Lothersdale.
BULLOCH—CLOUSTON.—March 26, at 9, Lynedoch-crescent, Glasgow, by the Rev. Dr. Caird, of Park Church, Matthew Bullock, Esq., merchant, to Maria, daughter of the Hon. Peter Clouston, Lord Provost of the city of Glasgow.
MARTINEAU—BAILEY.—March 26, at Little Portland-street Chapel, by his father, Russell, eldest son of the Rev. James Martineau, to Frances, younger daughter of the late Mr. Edward Bailey, of Holborn.
SOLOMON—CLARK.—March 26, at Zion Chapel, Bedminster, by the Rev. George Wood, B.A., Mr. E. Solomon, to Annie, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Clark, both of Bristol.
TEBBUTT—STANION.—March 26, at Archdeacon-lane Chapel, by the Rev. J. S. Stanion, of London, assisted by the Rev. R. Stanion, of Bacup, brothers of the bride, Mr. John Tebbutt, to Caroline, only daughter of the late Mr. Richard Stanion.

WILCOX—ISAAC.—March 28, at the Tabernacle, Dursley, by the Rev. Richard Bentley, Joseph, son of Mr. Joseph Wilcox, Castle Farm, to Hester, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Isaac Isaac, of Kingswood, Gloucestershire.
WRIGHT—MARWOOD.—March 28, at Gallowtree-gate Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. W. Woods, Mr. William Wright, to Leah, second daughter of Mr. Samuel Marwood.
TIPLADY—BROWN.—March 29, at Lady-lane Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. J. Mather, Mr. John Tiplady, of Headingley, to Hannah, only daughter of the late Mr. Charles Brown, of Holby.

DEATHS.

ELLIS.—March 21, Emily Ann, the eldest daughter of the Rev. W. C. Ellis, Baptist minister, Great Sampford, Essex, and eighteen years. Her end was peace.
WING.—March 22, at Leicester, aged fifty-nine, the Rev. John Wing, M.A., vicar of St. Mary's, and confessor of Wigton's Hospital, in that town.
EDWARDS.—March 25, at Belmont Cottage, Frome, Mary Matthews, infant daughter of the Rev. E. Edwards, aged one year and six months.
LITTLEDALE.—March 25, Thomas Littledale, Esq., of Hightield, near Liverpool, a Deputy Lieutenant of the county, and Captain in the 2nd Royal Lancashire Militia.
BENNETT.—April 1, at Mottistone, Isle of Wight, of diphtheria, Alice Mary, eldest child of Edwin Deane and Mary Jane Bennett, aged six years and five months.

of England, and the consequently improved prospect of an early reduction in the rate of discount. The funds are prejudiced by the magnitude of the floating supply of stock, and have again fallen 1 per cent. After the recognised hours a fresh reduction of 1 was quoted. Consols for money were first quoted 91½ to 1, and left off at 91½ to 1 for money, and 91½ for the 10th inst. The new account is fixed for the 10th of May, and the transactions for that date were at 91½ to 1.

In the discount market the demand was moderate, partly in preparation for the 4th. The rate for the best bills was 6½ to 7 per cent. The applications at the Bank of England were to a fair extent, but by no means pressing. In the Stock Exchange there was an active demand for money, and 7 per cent. was readily paid for short loans on English Government Securities.

Foreign Securities are moderately active, and prices are tolerably steady.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have been on a very limited scale, and prices have shown a downward tendency.

The directors of the Western Bank of Scotland (except, it is said, Messrs. Baird) have offered the sum of 200,000*l.* to the shareholders on condition of the actions against them for mismanagement, waste, &c., being withdrawn.

The accounts of the state of trade are beginning to be unfavourable. Increased uneasiness is indicated by the reports from the cotton-manufacturing districts. Business at Manchester has become more restricted in all departments. The recent rise in the price of cotton, resulting from the disposition of speculators to take advantage of the confusion in America, has introduced a fresh element of difficulty, since it has obliged the producers of the manufactured commodity to advance their prices to an extent proportionate to the advance in the raw material; and the immediate effect of this has been to check the languid demand previously experienced. It is significant of the less prosperous condition of this important interest that the "turn-out" of weavers, and the prospect of its extension, are believed to be rather welcomed than otherwise by many manufacturers as a means of relief and of curtailing the production at a time when sales are effected with increased difficulty. It is computed that the turn-out of weavers in the neighbourhood of Ashton and Glossop alone has caused the stoppage of no less than 50,000 looms. In the woollen, hosiery, and lace districts, business is quiet; a good deal of machinery is idle, and numerous work-people are out of employment. The iron, metal, and hardware trades are depressed, and the accounts from some quarters go so far as to designate them "unprecedentedly dull."

The Board of Trade returns for the month, and two months ending February 28, 1861, have been issued. We subjoin a statement of the total declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufacturers during the month and two months in the last three years:—

For the month. For two months.
1859 £9,614,143 £19,207,566
1860 10,721,940 20,088,437
1861 8,373,718 16,718,419

The exports of the month were less by 2,348,222, or 21 per cent., than in the same month of last year, and less by 1,240,425*l.*, or 12 per cent., than in February, 1859. The figures for the two months show a decrease of 3,379,018*l.*, or 16 per cent. compared with 1860, and a decrease of 2,459,147*l.*, or 12 per cent., compared with 1859. The falling off is mostly in the trade with India and the United States.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette*.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, March 27.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ..	£26,877,065	Government Debt £11,615,109
		Other Securities .. 3,458,900
		Gold Bullion 11,053,708
		Silver Bullion 545,391
		£26,377,065

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £14,558,000	Government Securities .. £10,599,072
Reserve .. 8,840,975	Other Securities .. 11,967,523
Public Deposits .. 8,415,844	Notes .. 6,967,990
Other Deposits .. 11,104,930	Gold & Silver Coin 953,391
Seven Day and other Bills .. 573,232	
	£28,457,981

March 28, 1861. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, March 29, 1861.

BANKRUPTS.

GATES, J. H., Manor-street, Clapham, builder, April 5, May 9.

CRAFT, W., Maidstone, baker, April 11, May 19.

DALTON, W. J., Balsall-hill, builder, April 8, May 14.

ROLFE, P., High street, Gravesend, chemist, April 8, May 6.

CARMAN, B. and BAILEY, R., Ilfracombe, Cabinet-makers, April 10, May 14.

PROBERT, W., Worcester, hop dealer, April 11, May 2.

GRIFFIN, G., Walsall, grocer, April 4 and 25.

ADLINGTON, J. W., Oldbury, ironmaster, April 11, May 2.

COWTON, J., Birmingham, fruiterer, April 11, May 2.

RETAKEN, T., Swansea, grocer, April 8, May 7.

THOMAS, W., Llanternum, Monmouthshire, innkeeper, April 9, May 7.

BOTTOMLEY, B. G., Devonport, ironmonger, April 8, May 6.

DRAKE, G., St. Thomas the Apostle, Devonshire, grocer, April 10, May 8.

SKINNER, W., Redcar, Yorkshire, innkeeper, April 5, May 6.

BURTON, A., Sheffield, grocer, April 12, May 4.

DAVIS, J., Manchester, manufacturer, April 16 and 20.

WALKER, C., Manchester, smallware manufacturer, April 17, May 1.

DEWTON, S., Preston, draper, April 11, May 2.

FOWLER, J., Whitehaven, stockbroker, April 9, May 14.

Tuesday, April 2, 1861.

BANKRUPTS.

JACOB ISHENBERG and DANIEL MYERS, Skinner-street, City, boot and shoe warehousemen.

JAMES ROGERSON, East Hartlepool, linen draper.

CHARLES KITCHEN ASHLEY, Sheffield, common brewer.

JOHN MELCHIOR HAENSBUCK, 8, Addle-street, Aldermanbury, City, trimming dealer and agent.

WILLIAM FREEMAN, Belper, Derbyshire, builder.

JOHN EDWARDS, Cwm Ynyscoy, Monmouthshire, draper.

JAMES BENJAMIN COPELAND, Manchester, wine merchant.

THE MOST EFFICACIOUS PLAN OF TREATMENT FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—In cases of extreme debility, emaciation, defective nutrition, and irregular digestion, the powerful curative influence of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is well and scientifically described by Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, who, after extensive use, strongly recommended this preparation, and observed:—"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value." This enlightened physician remarks, "that in strumous and emaciated patients this remedy tells with peculiar energy. A regular diurnal course of this animal oil is capable of bringing about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions. Much, however, depends upon its steady, uninterrupted use for a considerable period. How does it act? how does it influence the system? are questions to which we are not yet in a position to give a full and satisfactory answer. Are any of its good effects referable to the iodine, to the bile, or other minute ingredients it contains; or is not its main value due to the regular diurnal introduction of oleaginous nutriment into the system, in a form capable of assimilation? It did that which was most required; it checked the progress of emaciation; restored the yielding health; rebuilt, as it were, the tottering frame; and its reviving and reanimating effects were highly satisfactory in all those cases in which the general health was impaired."—[Advertisement.]

PRIOR'S PILLS.—The strongest proof of the valuable qualities of these medicines is the high estimation in which they are held by those who have once tried them, and which is testified by the numerous letters daily received by the proprietor, containing the highest eulogiums of their beneficial and restorative effects. Both pills may be taken together if occasion requires; and for further particulars read carefully the directions which accompany each package.—Address, 65, Charing-cross, London. May be had of all medicine vendors.—[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—ULCER, WOUNDS, SPRAINS.—Bad legs, old wounds, and sprains, whether recent or chronic, yield with surprising celerity to the cooling, healing, and curative properties of this invaluable ointment. It may be rolled upon in all such cases as have baffled the skill of our best hospital surgeons. No matter the length of time the malady has endured, this Ointment, assisted by a course of Holloway's Pills, will quietly but certainly reach the core of the complaint, and thoroughly eradicate it, without additional impediment to pleasure or business. These remedies will overcome the worst forms of disease and the foulest state of the blood; while in glandular swellings, scurvy, and all diseases of the skin they are equally irresistible.—[Advertisement.]

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, April 1.

The foreign supplies last week were, wheat, 400 qrs from Cronstadt, 221 qrs Danzig, 1,420 qrs Rostock, 2,552 qrs Hamburg, 221 qrs Sweden and Denmark, 215 qrs Holland, 700 qrs France, 1,353 qrs Spain, 2,119 qrs Venice, 560 qrs Ancona, 11,013 qrs New York, 1,396 qrs East Indies, Biscay, 60 qrs from Danzig, 190 qrs Hamburg, 2,461 qrs Sweden, 2,380 qrs Denmark, Oats, 23,708 qrs from Sweden, 5,240 qrs Denmark, 8,391 qrs Holland, 4,000 qrs Odessa, 1,284 qrs coate. Flour, 21,258 barrels from New York, 150 sacks from Hamburg, 270 sacks Holland, 947 sacks Spain. Our supply of English wheat this morning was short, and the chief part being much affected by the damp weather, was difficult to quit; but good dry samples of both English and foreign realised last Monday's price, with a steady demand. Four was a slow sale, without change in price. In barley little doing, and for malting a very limited demand. Beans and peas much as last week. The arrivals of oats were increased from the near continental ports, and the trade was inactive, fine corn being 6d per qr lower to-day, and inferior ill-conditioned only saleable at irregular prices. Linseed and cakes firms.

BRITISH.

	Wheat	o. a.	o. a.	Wheat	o. a.	o. a.
Essex and Kent, Red 42 to 62	Danzig ..	720 78		Königberg, Red ..	62 74	
Ditto White ..	44 70			Pomerania, Red ..	66 72	
Linc., Norfolk, and				Rostock ..	66 72	
Yorkshire Red ..	—			Danish and Holstein ..	60 68	
Scotch ..	—			East Friesland ..	60 61	
Rye ..	34 36			Petersburg ..	52 58	
Barley, English ..	40 46			Riga and Archangel ..	—	
Scotch ..	40 45			Polish Odessa ..	54 60	
Malt (pale) ..	54 70			Marianopoli ..	55 62	

8s. from other parts of England, 600 various breeds; from Scotland 200 sorts and crosses. The show of sheep was moderate, and the quality of most breeds was in middling condition. Prince Downs and half-breeds moved off steadily, at fully last week's currency, some few of the former having realised 6s per lb.; otherwise the mutton trade was heavy, at barely 6s per lb.; the lamb supply of which was scanty, sold late rates. Lambs, the supply of which was scanty, sold readily at from 6s 6d to 8s per lb. We have to report a steady sale for calves, the supply of which was small, at last week's currency, viz., from 5s to 6s per lb. There was a moderate inquiry for pigs; nevertheless the quotations were supported.

Per lb. to sink the offal.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts.	3	4	3
Second quality.	3	10	4
Prime large oxen.	4	4	8
Prime hogs.	3	6	4
Coarse inf. sheep.	8	6	3
Second quality.	4	6	4

Pr. coarse woolled 4s to 5s 6d. Prime Southdown 5s 5s 10. Lge. coarse calves 5s 5s 6. Prime small 5s 6s 6. Large hogs 4s 0s 4s 6. Neatish. porkers. 4s 8s 10. Lambs, 6s 8d to 8s 0d.

Suckling calves, 18s to 22s. Quarter-old-store pigs, 22s to 29s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, April 1.

Full average supplies of beef and mutton continue on sale here, and the demand rules inactive, at about previous quotations. Veal, however, is still firm in price. Pork is a dull inquiry.

Per lb. by the carcass.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inf. beef.	2	8	3
Middling ditto.	3	4	3
Prime large do.	3	5	3
Do. small do.	3	10	4
Large pork.	3	10	4

Small pork 4s 6d to 5s 6d. Inf. mutton 3s 6d 3s 10. Middling ditto 4s 0d 4s 4. Prime ditto 4s 6d 4s 8. Veal 4s 6d 5s 6d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCING-LANE, April 2.

The public markets will re-open to-morrow (Wednesday).

TEA.—There has been very little business transacted; prices, however, are maintained.

SUGAR.—The market has continued active, and a good business has been done at former prices.

COFFEE.—A heavy cargo of Rio has been sold for Hamburg at 52s 6d for low good first.

RICE.—600 bags of white Bengal sold at 12s 6d.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, March 30.—Supplies continue to improve in quantity, but still they are insufficient for the demand. Contributions of Cornish brocoli are excellent, and good samples of lettuces, endive, and artichokes come from France. Some good samples of new grapes are offered at comparatively moderate prices. Asparagus, French beans, and new potatoes may also be had. Cucumbers are scarce. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Lily of the Valley, Chinese Primulas, Violets, Mignonette, Camellias, Heaths, and Roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, April 1.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,337 Arkins butter, and 2,774 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 11,778 casks butter, 439 bales and 1,952 boxes bacon. In the Irish butter market the business is quite in retail, at irregular rates, according to quality; inferior descriptions sell very slowly. In the foreign market there was a moderate business transacted. Finest in demand. In the bacon market there was an improved demand at the close of the week, and a good business transacted, both on board and landed, at an advance of 2s per cwt: prices range from 62s to 68s, according to quality, weight, &c.

POTATOES.—BROMPTON AND BITALPIKES, Monday, April 1.—Since our last report, average supplies of home-grown potatoes have been on sale at these markets. Generally speaking the trade has ruled inactive, but without leading to any change of importance in the quotations. York flukes, 180s to 180s; Scotch Regals, 100s to 120s; Ditto cups, 85s to 100s; Ditto rocks, 85s to 110s; Dunbars, 150s to 175s; other kinds, 60s to 95s.

SEEDS, Monday, April 1.—The trade for seeds remains with little activity for home use, and values are without alteration. Purchases of American red seed have been made for the continent, daily in small parcels; prices remaining firm without further advance.

WOOL, Monday, April 1.—The amount of business doing in the English wool market is somewhat improved, at the late decline in the quotations. For export, next to nothing is doing. The stocks of wool in the manufacturing districts continue limited; and the supply on offer here is by no means extensive.

HOPS, Monday, April 1.—We have no alteration to report in our market, which remains steady. The currencies are as follows:—Mid and East Kents, 80s, 140s, 200s; Weald of Kent, 60s, 120s, 160s; Sussex, 60s, 80s, 120s; Yearlings, 80s, 120s, 170s. The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 4 bales from Ostend.

OIL, Monday, April 1.—Linen oil moves off steadily at 28s 6d per cwt on the spot. Rape is rather dearer, foreign refined being quoted at 40s to 41s, and brown at 37s to 38s 6d per cwt. Olive oils attract very little attention, and palm has further declined. Fine Lages may now be had at 4s to 4s 6d per cwt. For cocoanut there is a fair demand, at late rates. Fish oils are neglected. Spirits of turpentine moves off steadily, at 31s 6d for American, and 30s 6d for English.

PLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—Saturday, April 1.—The transactions in flax continue of a very limited character, yet we have no change to notice in its value. Hemp, however, has commanded more attention, and prices have had an upward tendency; Petersburg clean may be had at 31s 10s to 32s per cwt on the spot. Jute has declined in price, but at the reduction a fair quantity has been disposed of. Coir goods move off steadily, on former terms.

COALS, Monday, April 1.—Market heavy for house coals. All main coals realised an advance. Stewart's 18s 6d, South Hetton 18s 6d, Lambton's 18s, Braddell's 17s, Trimdon Hartlepools 17s 6d, Turnstall 18s, Keppins Grange 17s, Tanfield 18s, Hartley's 18s, Hetton's Lyons 18s 6d, Wharncliffe 18s 6d, Wylam 18s.—89 fresh arrivals, 46 left—135.

TALLOW, Monday, April 1.—The tallow market is very dull to-day, at 58s 6d per cwt on the spot, and for the last three months' delivery at 58s. Rough fat 21d per lb.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Stock.....	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
16091	13763	15156	83582	72244	
56s 0d	54s 6d	53s 3d	57s 0d	58s 6d	
Price of Yellow Candle.	6s 0d				
Delivery last Week.	1330	944	1157	758	673
Ditto from the 1st of June.	94218	93595	88351	70750	68622
Arrived last Week.	712	216	127	880	828
Ditto from the 1st of June.	93681	95595	91240	92250	113772
Price of Town Tallow.	56s 9d	55s 9d	55s 0d	55s 6d	56s 0d

Advertisements.

PURE NERVOUS HEAD and MENTAL

SUFFERINGS (as depression, giddiness, headaches, groundless fears, indigestion, blood to the head, sleeplessness, loss of memory, fear of insanity, &c., &c.) effectually CURED by Rev. Dr. W. W. MOSELEY, 18, Bloomsbury-street, Bedford-square, London. Out of 40,000 applicants, 50 are not known to be uncurable who have followed his advice. Means of cure sent to all parts.—TWELVE CHAPTERS on NERVOUS, MIMI, and HEAD COMPLAINTS (called by Professor Savage, Surgeon, "the best book we have on Nervousness") franked for 13 stamps.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION of PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

M. R. EPHRAIM MOSELEY,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

9 LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of

CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER,

in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Moseley's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

9, GROSVENOR-STREET (W.), LONDON;

14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and

10, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

BEST SETS of TEETH.—EDWD. MILES and SON, SURGEON-DENTISTS, 15, LIVERPOOL-STREET, BISHOPSGATE CHURCH, E.C., encourage their Patients and Medical Friends, to whom they have been so largely indebted for the last thirty years, still to avail themselves of the superiority of their BEST SETS of TEETH,

every description of which they adapt without pain, and without out or with springs. Best Stopping with Gold, &c. Extraction for Toothache almost entirely avoided. Extracts from E. Miles and Son's two-shilling book—which is an original work on the teeth—setting forth the essential importance of true and pure work for the mouth, and many other valuable hints to the suffering and toothless, can be had gratis, per stamped envelope, or at their residence,

15, LIVERPOOL-STREET, BISHOPSGATE CHURCH, E.C.

TEETH!—MR. MAURICE'S MINERAL

TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS are universally recognised as being superior to any other Artificial Teeth in Europe for their wonderful imitation, beauty, durability, use, as well as economy. No Springs, nor any painful operation whatever required. From 5s. per Tooth; or 2s. 10s. an Upper or Lower Set.

Mr. MAURICE, Surgeon-Dentist, 3, Langham-place, Regent-street, near Portland-place.

DR. DE JONGH'S

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,

Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

The invariable purity, palatableness, speedy efficacy, and consequent economy of this unrivalled preparation have obtained for it the general approval and unqualified confidence of the Medical Profession, and notwithstanding the active and in too many instances unscrupulous opposition of interested dealers, an unprecedented amount of public patronage.

The immeasurable therapeutic superiority of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil over every other variety is incontestably established by the recorded opinions of the most distinguished Physicians and Surgeons in all parts of the world. Innumerable instances, where other kinds of Cod Liver Oil had been long and copiously administered with little or no benefit, Dr. de Jongh's Oil has produced almost immediate relief, arrested disease, and restored health.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:—

M. HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D., T.C.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen, in Ireland; President of the College of Physicians in Ireland; Visiting Physician to Steevens' Hospital; Consulting Physician to the City of Dublin, St. Vincent, and Rotunda Hospitals, &c., &c.

"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

A. B. GRANVILLE, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.P., F.R.S., Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England," "On Sudden Death," &c., &c.

"Dr. Granville has used Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to Oils sold without the guarantees of such an authority as Dr. de Jongh. Dr. Granville has found that this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pinta, 2s. 6d.: Pinta, 4s. 9d., Quarts, 9s.; capsule and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

SOLE CONSIGNERS,

ANSAR, HARFORD AND CO., 77, STRAND,

LONDON, W.C.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PROPOSED SUBSTITUTIONS.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple but certain Remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 1s. each, in every town in the Kingdom.

CAUTION!—Be sure to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY.

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY and her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheaten, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

SEWING MACHINES.

Dress and Mantle Makers, Drapers, and Families, are informed that W. F. THOMAS and CO., the original PATENTHRS, have constructed a NEW MACHINE especially for their use. The stitching produced (alike on both sides of the material), is the same as that made by the more expensive machines manufactured by W. F. Thomas and Co., and of which so large a number has been sold within the last few years. Price complete, 10*l*.

The Machines may be seen at 66, Newgate-street, London; 131, Market-street, Manchester; and 54, Union-passage, New street, Birmingham.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in ENGLAND are at all times to be OBTAINED of PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

Good strong useful Congou Tea 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d.
Rich Souchong Teas 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d., and 4s.
Pure Coffees 1s. 0d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d.

A Price Current Free. Sugars at Market Prices.

PHILLIPS and CO. send ALL GOODS CARRIAGE FREE, by their own Vans, within Eight Miles of No. 8, King William-street, City; and send Teas, Coffees, and Spices, Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, to the value of 40*s.* or upwards.

WEBSTER'S CELEBRATED GOOD AND PURE TEAS, on comparison, will prove very superior to those hitherto advertised as best.

Very Superior Black Tea, 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d. Choice, 3s. 6d. The very Best Black Tea Imported, 4s. per lb.—Good Coffee, 1s. 1d. Superior, 1s. 2d. Choice Mocha Coffee, 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d. The very Best Old Mocha, 1s. 8d.

OBSERVE!—WEBSTER BROTHERS quote such prices only as the quality justifies them in recommending, and those spoken of as Best are the Best, and better cannot be obtained.

A SAMPLE CHEST forwarded carriage free to any part of England, containing

6 lb. of very Choice Souchong	3s. 8d.	£1 2 0
1 lb. of very Choice Gunpowder	4s. 6d.	0 4 6
2 lb. of the Best Congou Tea	3s. 4d.	0 6 8
3 lb. of Choice Mocha Coffee	1s. 6d.	0 4 6
		£2 0 6

WEBSTER BROTHERS pay carriage on all Orders for Teas, Coffees, and Spices, amounting to £2 and upwards, to any part of England, and deliver goods carriage free, with their own carts, to all parts of London daily.

A Price Current, containing a List of Prices of Teas, Coffees, Spices, Sugars, Fruit, &c., sent post free on application to

WEBSTER BROTHERS, 39, MOORGATE-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

EAU-DE-VIE.—This pure PALE BRANDY, though only 13*s.* per gallon, is demonstrated, upon analysis, to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to recent importations of veritable Cognac. In French bottles, 38*s.* per dozen; or securely packed in a case for the country, 35*s.*

HENRY BRETT and CO., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn. To be obtained only at their Distillery.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

FURTHER REDUCTION of the WINE DUTIES.—MARSHALL and SON respectfully invite attention to their new Revised List of Prices, which they forward post free on application. They are now selling an excellent BURGUNDY ST. GEORGE, and a really good sound CLARET, at 18*s.* per dozen. Bottles included. Also, first quality CHAMPAGNE, at 60*s.* per dozen. Railway carriage paid upon 6*s.* worth and upwards.

MARSHALL and SON, Foreign Wine and Spirit Merchants, Purveyors to the Queen, Established A.D. 1819, 20, Strand, London, W.C.

WINES at REDUCED DUTIES. Warranted pure, and Imported by

H. R. WILLIAMS, 112, Bishopsgate Within.

THE REDUCED DUTIES.

VIN ORDINAIRE	14 <i>s.</i> per dozen.
ST. EMILION	16 <i>s.</i> per dozen.
MEDOC, ST. JULIEN, &c.	20 <i>s.</i> to 24 <i>s.</i> per dozen.
SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE	34 <i>s.</i> per dozen.
STILL HOCK and MOSELLE	15 <i>s.</i> to 30 <i>s.</i> per dozen.
SHERRY	20 <i>s.</i> , 23 <i>s.</i> , 26 <i>s.</i> , 30 <i>s.</i> , and 36 <i>s.</i> per dozen.
WEST INDIA SHERRY	38 <i>s.</i> per dozen.
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